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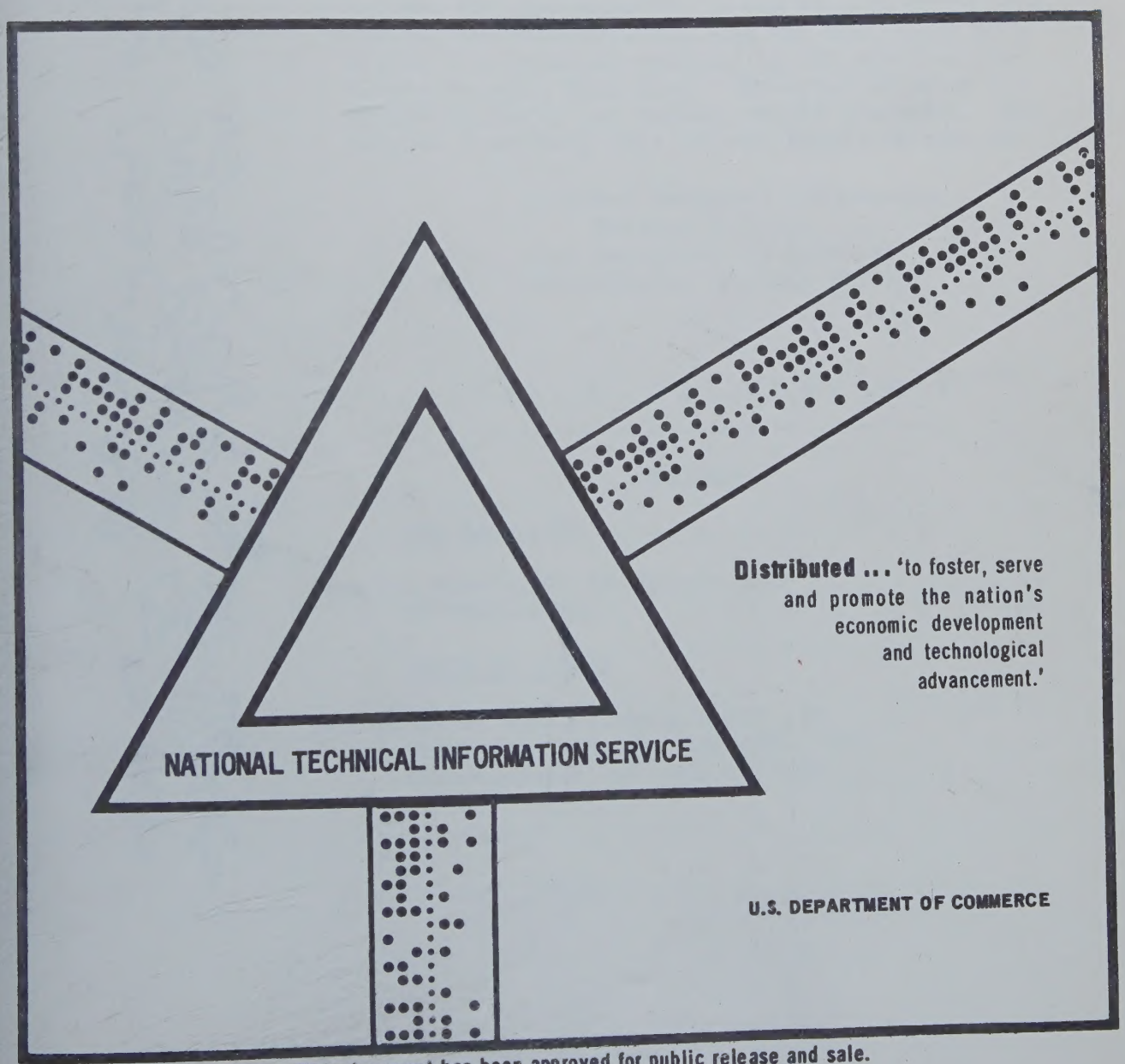
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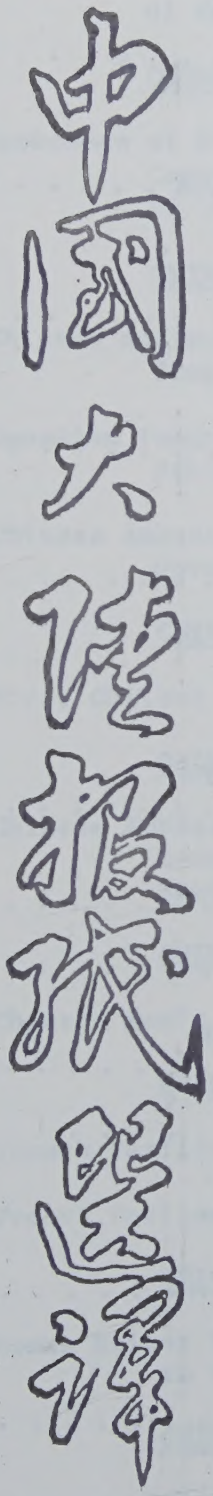

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* NATIONAL *
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THE MASS LINE

From the Masses, To the Masses

- study of "Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership"

by

Wu Cheng-p'ing (武正平) of a certan PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 24, 1971)

Twenty-eight years ago great leader Chairman Mao published a brilliant work entitled "Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership" which summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the Party in the most incisive and most profound way from the high plane of dialectical materialism and scientifically put forward the only correct method of leadership of the mass line, "From the masses, to the masses," solving the problem of providing a bridge or boat for the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people in their execution of all fighting tasks of the Party and to serve as a guide for the action of leadership at all levels.

Today, at a time when the whole Party is "conducting an education in ideology and political line," thoroughly developing the movement of repudiating revisionism and conducting rectification, and endeavoring to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the birth of the Party with new victories, study of this brilliant work is of special significance to our upholding of dialectical materialism, our opposition to idealist transcendentalism, our promotion of investigation and study, our overcoming of empiricism, our avoidance of bureaucratism, our better implementation of Chairman Mao's

proletarian revolutionary line, our stepping up of the revolutionized building of the CCP committees and our exercise of correct leadership in revolutionary work.

Dialectical Materialist Method of Leadership

In the history of our Party, there have been two basically antagonistic methods of leadership: One of them is the method of leadership of "From the masses, to the masses" advocated by great leader Chairman Mao, or the dialectical materialist method of leadership. The other is the method of leadership separated from practice and from the masses advocated by political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i, or the idealist transcendentalist method of leadership.

Great leader Chairman Mao, who creatively applied the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge to methods of leadership in the Party, pointed out explicitly: "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses.' This means: take the ideas of the masses (scattered and unsystematic ideas) and concentrate them (through study turn them into concentrated and systematic ideas), then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses take them as their own, hold fast to them and translate them into action, and test the correctness of these ideas in such action. Then once again gather together ideas from the masses and once again go to the masses to carry out these ideas firmly."

By combining the Marxist theory of knowledge with the mass line of the Party, Chairman Mao correctly handled the relations between the leadership and the masses and those between the methods of leadership and revolutionary practice, profoundly pointed out the primary position and decisive role in methods of leadership of going deep into the masses and of investigation and study, and fully realized "the viewpoint of practice is the primary and basic viewpoint of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge." This is a great development in the Marxist method of work.

Dialectical materialism holds that matter is the primary entity and spirit is the secondary one. Man's existence in society determines his ideological consciousness. Correct ideas can only come from practice in society and from the practice of struggles of the masses. The masses of people are direct participants of the three great revolutionary movements and are, therefore, subjects of social practice. Their practice is the only source of our knowledge. Perseverance in "from the masses" is perseverance in the dialectical materialist theory of reflection. The raw materials or semi-products of any ideas, opinions or methods of a leader can only come from the practice of the masses; what he can do in his head is only to process them. Consequently, to obtain correct knowledge we must first go to the masses to personally practice, investigate, study as well as sum up the opinions of the masses which are scattered and unsystematic but which embody rich experience of revolutionary practice, develop fully and concentrate correctly the unlimited revolutionary activism of the masses. This is the only way to form correct ideas, guidelines, and devise correct methods.

The dialectical materialist theory of knowledge is a dynamic and revolutionary theory of reflection. The aim of the proletarian way of understanding the world is not only to understand the laws of the objective world so as to interpret the world; more significantly it is to use this understanding of the objective world to remold the world actively. In the same way the ideas, guidelines and methods obtained from the masses are used not only to reflect the opinions of the masses correctly; more significantly they must be enforced among the masses and be used to guide the revolutionary practice of the masses so that they can be tested and developed in the course of practice. This is the only way to develop what is correct and correct what is erroneous, perfect our knowledge incessantly from the shallow to the deep and from low level to high level, and use it to guide the practical actions of the masses incessantly.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism are all characterized by the separation of things subjective from things objective and separation of knowledge from practice. The Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge, characterized by scientific social practice, is forced all oppose to these erroneous ideas resolutely." Political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i used idealist transcendentalism to oppose the dialectical materialist theory of reflection as well as bourgeois methods of leadership in which things subjective were separated from things objective and the leadership was separated from the masses, to oppose the Marxist method of leadership of "from the masses, to the masses" advocated by Chairman Mao. These political swindlers also actively advocated that knowledge came before experience and conclusion came before investigation. They put forward the theory that investigation and study was "out-dated" and used the "theory that the masses are backward" to oppose the mass line of the Party. Such reactionary methods of leadership, which were totally based on idealist transcendentalism, served their bourgeois reactionary line and their restoration of capitalism.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line scientifically reflects the objective laws governing social development and represents in a concentrated manner the interest of the masses of people. Perseverance in the method of leadership of "from the masses, to the masses" is an important assurance for our implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Perseverance in this method is the only way to understand deeply Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and voluntarily implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and translate the guidelines and policies of the Party into voluntary actions of the masses of people.

Consequently we must try to understand the method of work by elevating it to the height of line struggle, grasp the present good opportunity of rectification and repudiation of revisionism to repudiate idealist transcendentalism, overcome subjective, bureaucratic and empirical working styles, persevere in the dialectical materialist theory of reflection, promote in a big way the style of investigation and study, and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way.

We Must Adopt the Method of Combining the General Call with Particular Guidance

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them, then go to the masses, maintain these ideas firmly and act on them, so as to form correct ideas of leadership--such is the basic method of leadership. In the process of concentrating ideas and maintaining them, it is necessary to use the method of combining the general call with particular guidance, and this is a component part of the basic method." This teaching of Chairman Mao vividly embodied the principal of combining the universality of contradiction and the uniqueness of contradiction.

One of the very important things in the implementation of this principle is to grasp both ends in various kinds of work--the "upper end" and the "lower end." The upper end is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's guidelines and policies. The lower end is the actual situation in various localities and units. If we fail to grasp the upper end, we shall be unable to understand clearly things of universal nature and eventually deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we fail to grasp the lower end, we shall be unable to understand the situation clearly, generalize our work and fail to carry through the Party's guidelines and policies. The only way to carry out the method of leadership of combining the general call with particular guidance and implement Chairman Mao's mass line is to do a good job in grasping the upper end as well as the lower end.

One of the important questions in doing a good job in combining things in general and things in particular is to understand the spirit of the upper end thoroughly and grasp the situation at the lower end accurately. By thoroughly we mean to study conscientiously and understand profoundly instructions from the superior level and the spiritual essence of the Party's guidelines and policies, make the orientation clear, and grasp our weapon. By accurately we mean to grasp the ideological tendencies of the masses carefully, grasp the questions accurately and grasp the key points. It is only by doing so that we can closely combine the spirit from the upper end with the concrete situation of the lower end so as to carry through the Party's guidelines and policies at every basic level.

But how can we understand the spirit of the upper end thoroughly and grasp the situation of the lower end accurately? In addition to studying conscientiously, we must use the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and methods to conduct careful and systematic investigation and study of our surroundings, conduct investigation and study with the spirit of the upper end in mind, endeavor to understand the spirit of the upper end thoroughly in conjunction with the situation at the lower end, and change the past situation of understanding the spirit of the upper end as well as the situation at the lower end only vaguely. The purpose of investigation and study is to find out the laws in the course of analyzing the objective situation to be used as a basis for grasping the policies and remolding the world.

"We must grasp typical models well." This is one of the key links in carrying out the method of leadership of combining the general call with particular guidance. Development of things is never balanced. In the process of understanding things and matter, it is always only a small number of people and units which understand, accept and implement the Party's guidelines and policies first and acquire advanced experience. Then the number increases until it reaches the whole. This is the process of understanding general matters.

General calls from the leaders are necessary. But general calls will stop at a piece of paper, at lip service or at being just formality if it is not combined with particular guidance and not used to break through at one point, grasp the models, acquire experience and guide the whole. The leaders must first combine the Party's guidelines and policies with the actual situation of the units and understand how the situation of the implementation of the Party's policies was at first, how was it later, and how it is now, before they can help grasp the situation of the whole movement and hold the initiative in leading the movement.

The process of grasping typical models is a process of materializing the general call so as to provide the masses with a model for study and a target to surpass and to carry through conscientiously the Party's guidelines and policies at every basic level. After a model is grasped well, we must still follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "One-third of the work in the area must be grasped well first" and continue to grasp well the work of popularizing models of typical experience--in other words, to use one point to push forward several points and several points to push forward the entire area. This is the only way to avoid the style of generalized leadership and to implement the Party's guidelines and policies step by step.

In order to inherit the glorious tradition of "supporting the government and loving the people" of our Army, we passed through a process of proceeding from the general call to concrete guidance and popularization. As soon as a model emerged, we issued a call and made a decision. Although we were able to score certain achievements in pushing after some vigorous but momentary study in the units, we failed to make it continue to deepen.

A study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings made us realize that in popularizing models it is not enough to rely only on general calls, we must grasp implementation unit by unit. So, leadership in our units at various levels repeatedly penetrated into the basic level to publicize and popularize the advanced experience of Hsieh Ch'en-pan. By doing so we discovered and cultivated a group of advanced individuals and collectives in the study and enhancement of Hsieh Ch'en-pan's spirit of loving the people. By further popularizing these models, we successfully elevated the work of "supporting the government and loving the people" in the units to a new height of line struggle.

Methodology is consistent with world outlook. The method of work of "from the masses, to the masses" is proletarian revolutionary methodology and is also an embodiment of the proletarian scientific world outlook. We must consider the process of taking ideas of the masses and concentrating them, then going to the masses, maintaining the ideas and carrying them through as a process of guiding the masses to remold the objective world as well as a process of incessant remolding our own subjective world in the course of struggle. The only way to persevere in the method of work of "from the masses, to the masses" more voluntarily is to struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, and overcome various unproletarian ideas in our heads incessantly.

The most fundamental thing for helping us to persevere in the method of leadership of "from the masses, to the masses" is to elevate our standard of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must "read books, learn and have a real grasp of Marxism," raise our consciousness in line struggle, elevate our ability to distinguish false Marxism from genuine Marxism, make up our minds to penetrate into the basic level, learn from the masses, elevate the standard of our work of leadership and do our work in a more outstanding way.

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UNITY OF CADRES

Be A Model of Revolutionary Unity

- A story about Wang Yü-ch'i, secretary of Mich'uan Hsien CCP Committee and chairman of Mich'uan Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

by

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Mich'uan has always been known as a land of abundance in Sinkiang. Today, after the great proletarian cultural revolution, land in Mich'uan has become more fertile, irrigation has been improved and the people have become even better off. When one comes to this hsien one can see a moving sight everywhere of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as of unity and struggle.

Unity Among Soldiers, Cadres and Masses As Well As Among Old, Middle-Aged and Young People

Wang Yü-ch'i is a deputy regimental commander of a certain PLA unit in the Sinkiang Military District. After becoming the chairman of the Mich'uan hsien revolutionary committee he earnestly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "There are three basic experiences about the revolutionary committee: First, representation from revolutionary cadres. Second, representation from the Army. Third, representation from the revolutionary masses. This realizes a revolutionary three-in-one combination." He repeatedly considers ways to unite the soldiers, cadres and the masses into one and "organizes a revolutionized leadership squad which maintains close contact with the masses" so as to improve the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and lead the people in Mich'uan hsien from one victory to another. Following Chairman Mao's teachings, "Unite to fight for still greater victories" and "Unite for the aim of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry it through in every factory, rural area, organization and school," he made up his mind to serve as a model in revolutionary unity.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Niu Ying-sen, a representative of the hsien revolutionary committee chosen from the revolutionary cadres, carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and made many mistakes. After his participation in the "three-in-one" revolutionary committee, he was sometimes timid in his work. Wang Yü-ch'i then studied together with him relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and held heart-to-heart talks with him to help him strive to raise his consciousness

in the struggle between the two lines and encourage him to accept actively historical lessons acquired from making mistakes, strive to continue to make revolution by following Chairman Mao closely and to earn new merits for the people.

Later Niu Ying-sen showed improvement in his work and Wang Yü-ch'i continued to help him sum up experience and advance incessantly. When Niu Ying-sen showed shortcomings in his work Wang Yü-ch'i conscientiously looked for past lessons together with him, gave him true assistance ideologically and warm support in his work.

Last summer when Niu Ying-sen was assigned the task of preventing rice blast he worked very hard at the beginning and scored achievements in work. But as soon as he saw that the critical period was about over he slackened his effort. But at this moment several days of consecutive rain revived the blast on the rice which was only suppressed and this brought about some losses. Thus Niu Ying-sen felt very badly about it and requested an examination at a meeting. But Wang Yü-ch'i thought that the main cause was that he himself failed to do his work thoroughly and under estimated unexpected events; so he volunteered to criticize himself. Thus Niu Ying-sen was very touched and felt that when one worked with such a "squad leader" one found the orientation clear, felt good and became full of energy.

Wang Yü-ch'i warmly helped old as well as new cadres to realize revolutionization; in the meantime, he also humbly learn from them. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Do not separate yourself from the masses, do not separate yourself from production, and do your work," T'ien Shu-chen, vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and a representative from the masses, lived in the production team permanently and persistently refrained from separating herself from manual labor or the masses. One day when she was working in the field in the afternoon, a notice came asking her to attend a meeting in the hsien town in the evening. Since Aikuo production brigade, Tungfeng commune, where T'ien Shu-chen worked was more than 10 li away from the hsien town, commune members asked her to go home and eat so she might go to town earlier. But she said: "It is still early," and continued to work until it was time to stop. Then she dusted the dirt off her body and she was on her way.

Upon arriving at the hsien capital Wang Yü-ch'i asked her: "Have you eaten?" She said: "I bought a dumpling at the mess hall of Tungfeng commune on my way: I shall dip it in hot water and eat it later." After the meeting she hurried back to the production brigade early next morning. But she met commune members going out to work, so she went down to the field together with them.

T'ien Shu-chen's spirit of perseverance in "three non-separations" greatly educated Wang Yü-ch'i who then examined himself by comparing himself with T'ien Shu-chen and found his own shortcomings in ideological revolutionization. Using T'ien Shu-chen as an example, he regarded himself as a common laborer and performed manual labor with the commune members wherever he went. He carried manure in knee-deep snow before spring arrived. When

spring farming began he went deep into the production team, plowed the ground, carried manure and sowed seeds. During summer harvest he cut wheat side by side with the commune members. In the season of autumn harvest he thrashed and loaded wheat on carts and did whatever the commune members did. During the winter he went to sites of winter water conservation projects whenever he had time. Participation in collective productive manual labor made Wang Yü-ch'i's heart even redder and his self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line even higher.

Influenced by Wang Yü-ch'i's example of leadership, the leadership squad of Mich'üan hsien unites itself firmly, acts in unison and does its work better and better. At the beginning of this year Wang Yü-ch'i, Niu Ying-sen and T'ien Shu-chen attended together the first conference of active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and spoke on the same rostrum about their deeds and experience in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner and in their united struggle. The people praised the leadership squad of Mich'üan hsien, saying that it truly demonstrated "unity among soldiers, cadres, and the masses as well as among old, middle-aged and young people."

Uniting the Absolute Majority and Working With Them

At his post in the leadership of the hsien, Wang Yü-ch'i not only pays attention to uniting himself with people who share the same view with him, but also to uniting himself with people who do not share the same view with him, and even to uniting himself with people who once opposed him and were proved by practice to have made mistakes. He often said: "We must proceed from the interest of the revolution, unite with all forces which can be united and work with them."

During last autumn when candidates for membership in the standing committee of the hsien CCP committee were being considered before the opening of the hsien CCP congress, some people thought that a leader in the hsien revolutionary committee made certain mistakes after he joined the revolutionary committee and affected the revolutionary unity of the leadership squad and therefore disapproved of his being chosen as a candidate. But Wang Yü-ch'i thought that although this comrade had made mistakes, after being criticized and helped by other comrades he had already realized his mistakes ideologically, truly improved himself in his work and scored achievements; so, judging from his overall performance he should be chosen. Thus he explained the situation of this comrade in detail in the plenary session of the committee and then did more work by going deep into the groups.

When Wang Yü-ch'i arrived at a group he asked: "Have you straightened it out?" Several comrades answered unanimously: "We have just about straightened it out!" Wang Yü-ch'i thought, "just about straightened it out" meant some of the comrades still had not totally straightened it out; in other words Wang himself had not done enough work. So he asked everybody again: "Why have you not completely straightened it out then?" One of

the comrades said: "He had differences with us in work during the past, so how can we choose him?" Wang Yü-ch'i said: "Chairman Mao taught us that we should be good at uniting ourselves with people who do not share the same view with us. Suppose this comrade sometimes had dissenting views and did make mistakes in work; but since he had already examined himself we must release him. We must allow other people to make mistakes and also allow other people to correct themselves." Upon hearing Wang Yü-ch'i's words, everybody felt that he was right and straightened themselves up ideologically.

Then Wang Yü-ch'i again went to another group where he found that some of the comrades put undue emphasis on the responsibility of that leading comrade in connection with the question of unity among members of the leadership squad in the past. Wang Yü-ch'i thought that since he was the first-hand man, he should assume principal responsibility for any questions of unity in the leadership squad in the past. So he conducted a self-criticism on the spot. After this penetrating and meticulous work by Wang Yü-ch'i everybody finally unified their thinking and unanimously elected that leading comrade as a member of the standing committee of the hsien CCP committee.

It was in this way that Wang Yü-ch'i perseveres in acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching in leadership work. Wang Yü-ch'i's example in unifying the comrades educates everybody, who in turn learn from him in taking the initiative to unify the comrades and in advancing together with the comrades. This made the revolutionary unity stronger and stronger. Some comrades who were transferred away from Mich'üan hsien because of work requirements regularly wrote back to exchange information concerning ideology and work and mutually encouraged one another to follow Chairman Mao closely, continue to make revolution and to go forward forever.

Developing Active Ideological Struggle and Strengthening Revolutionary Unity

Class struggle in society was reflected in the revolutionary committee after its formation and various non-proletarian ideas interfered with the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Faced with this situation there were two points different view in the leadership squad of the hsien revolutionary committee. Some said: "If we do not struggle against erroneous ideas when we see them, we shall be supporting erroneous ideas." Others said: "When we are to achieve unity how can we expose contradictions? Once the lid on struggle is lifted it is not easy to put it back."

Now these were two totally different views; what should be done then? Wang Yü-ch'i studied Chairman Mao's teaching intently under a lamp: "Antagonism and struggle between different ideas within the Party occur regularly. This is a reflection in the Party of the class contradiction and contradiction between new things and old things in society. When the Party ceases to have contradictions and ideological struggle for solving contradictions, its life will also come to an end." Chairman Mao's teaching made him realize that development of active ideological struggle was an assurance for strengthening revolutionary unity and elevating the fighting power of

the leadership squad. He again exchanged views extensively with some cadres and masses and quickly unified understanding.

Flames of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation then began to burn in the hsien revolutionary committee. Everybody energetically repudiated the various preposterous theories spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and earnestly developed criticism and self-criticism against various erroneous ideas within the leadership squad. With obstacles in the way of forward advance swept away by the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, active ideological struggle further strengthened the unity in the leadership squad.

In the course of developing active ideological struggle Wang Yü-ch'i took the lead to struggle against self-interest and establish public interest. He said: "To lead 'a squad of people' to develop active ideological struggle correctly and do a good job in revolutionary unity, the 'squad leader' must first dare to develop struggle against the non-proletarian ideas in his own head. The more energetically we struggle against self-interest, the firmer revolutionary unity will be!"

On one occasion when work was being summed up, Wang Yü-ch'i solicited everybody's opinion about himself. One of the comrades said: We do not have anything to say because he works very hard, takes care of everything, and takes care of everything well. These words shocked Wang Yu-ch'i greatly. He thought: "Taking care of everything" shows that I do not trust and rely upon the masses enough. As for "taking care of everything well," this is inconsistent with facts because there are still a lot of things that have not been taken care of well.

So he examined himself by comparing himself with Chairman Mao's teachings, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs" and "We cannot achieve the aim of developing activism if the Party lacks democratic life." Wang Yü-ch'i then realized that he had not done enough in implementing the system of democratic centralism. At the meeting he voluntarily conducted self-criticism, earnestly hoped other people would help him and corrected himself immediately in his action.

Once when the standing committee of the hsien CCP committee was discussing the question of a comrade, opinions among the members differed greatly. One of the standing committee members wanted Wang Yü-ch'i to express his view. Wang thought it was easy to express his view but the key for solving the questions lay in the full development of democracy and correct concentration. So he said: "We can still conduct some investigation and study after the meeting and consider it more carefully. We can discuss the question again at the next meeting." After the meeting, members of the standing committee investigated the situation separately and exchanged views among themselves. At the following meeting they quickly arrived at a resolution.

Wang Yü-ch'i's energetic struggle against the non-proletarian ideas in his own head, his implementation of the system of democratic centralism in an exemplary manner and his mobilization of the activism of "a squad of people" has brought about a vivid and vigorous political situation in the leadership squad of the hsien.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

CCP Committee of the No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai Steps Up Its Education of Party Members and Workers in the Basic Line of the Party in Close Conjunction With the Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

- The broad masses of cadres, Communist Party members and masses underwent profound spiritual changes, study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought becomes more and more popular, and the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production is developing steadily and in depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 22, 1971)

(NCNA Shanghai, July 21) Following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "A line and a viewpoint must be discussed regularly and repeatedly," the CCP committee of the No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai repeatedly conducts education for the broad masses of Communist Party members and workers in the basic line of the Party in close conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, incessantly raises the consciousness of the Party members and masses in class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution, and enables the revolution and production of the mill to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Ever since the establishment of the new CCP committee at the end of April last year, it has been conducting incessant education for Party members and the masses in the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Since the month of May last year, the CCP committee has held nearly 20 study classes for the cadres and six mill-wide Party education sessions to study new problems arising out of the developing situation in close conjunction with the ideological reality of the cadres and Party members and with the basic line as the leading factor. CCP general branches and branches of the workshops also held more than 300 study classes of various types. This enabled cadres at various levels and the broad masses of Party members and the masses to receive education in the basic line of the Party.

In the course of conducting penetrating education in the basic line of the Party, the CCP committee of the No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai actively organizes the broad masses of cadres, Communist Party members and the masses to read Marxist and Leninist books as well as Chairman Mao's works conscientiously. This turns the process of line education into a process of living study and living application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and deepens their understanding of the basic line of the Party through study.

The broad masses of cadres, Communist Party members and the masses study the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution," and other Marxist and Leninist works as well as

Chairman Mao's brilliant works such as "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." By associating this study with the experience and lessons learned from the international Communist movement and with the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, they realize profoundly that conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the Party is a fundamental guarantee for the continuous winning of great victories in the cause of our Party and a guideline for all our work, and that this conscientious study also helps to raise our initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In one of the workshops there is a Party member cadre who began to take part in revolution during the War of Resistance against Japan. During the years of war he withstood crucial tests but at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution he carried out the bourgeois reactionary line. Through study, he conscientiously summed up the lesson learned from these mistakes and realized that all work was related to this or that political line, that if we did not carry out the correct line we would be bound to carry out the erroneous line, and that to raise our consciousness in line struggle we must step up our study of revolutionary theories and elevate our simple class feeling to the height of consciousness in line struggle. Later when he went to assume leadership work in another workshop, he paid attention to conscientious study and strove to remold his world outlook. He closely relied upon the masses and mobilized them in his work, eliminated interferences of erroneous tendencies of the "Left" and the right, launched a fierce attack against a small handful of class enemies, and brought about a new situation in this workshop in revolution as well as production.

A member of the CCP committee of the mill, who is concurrently the secretary of the CCP branch of the Synthesis Workshop, is an old worker who suffered much during the old society and hates the old society deeply. When he first began to take up leadership work he was afraid of difficulties for a time, fearing that he might not be able to do his work well because of his low cultural standards. But study deepened his understanding of the basic line of the Party and made him persevere in bearing class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat firmly in mind so as to grasp and use power well for the proletariat. He overcame the difficulty caused by his low cultural standard, closely relied upon the broad masses, energetically grasped class struggle, hit the evil winds of the bourgeoisie, dragged bad elements out and has completely changed the situation of revolution and production in this workshop.

In the penetrating conduct of education in the basic line, the CCP committee of the No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai perseveres in the principle of combining theory with practice and pays attention to solving problems arising out of present struggles by using the basic line of the Party as a guideline. Since the beginning of this year, encouraged by the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Shanghai CCP Committee, the mass movement of "Learning from Tach'ing in industrial production" in this mill has developed even more penetratingly and achievements have been scored in both revolution and production.

Under this new situation, however, leading cadres in some of the workshops thought erroneously: "We must first turn out more steel when we learn from Tach'ing." Some of them said: "It is useless to grasp revolution well if there is no achievement in production." They grasp production for production's sake but slacken revolution. But on the other hand, there are also leading cadres in some workshops who replace production with revolution and dare not grasp problems concerning production.

With a view to these two tendencies, the CCP committee of the mill conscientiously has studied the basic line of the Party and analyzed the situation in the mill. This made the members realize profoundly that in the penetrating development of the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production," to grasp production for the sake of production or to follow the road of building up the mill politically with the two "Resolutions" as guideline and with the PLA as example like Tach'ing, is a fundamental question concerning which road an enterprise should follow.

They consecutively held several study classes for the cadres, organized them conscientiously to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the life line of all economic work" as well as the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Conference of the Military Commission, and guided them to implement the fundamental line of the Party and to look at this question from the height of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Study has made the broad masses of cadres realize that both of the above-mentioned tendencies are wrong because they separate politics from work and destroy the dialectically united relation between revolution and production and were a reflection of the remnant poison of the "theory of productive forces first" advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

For a time in the past leading cadres of the No. 4 Workshop grasped only the furnace without grasping ideology and slackened on class struggle. As a result, production could not be increased and the workshop remained in a backward condition. During line education, cadres of the workshop worked together with the masses to sum up past experience and lessons earnestly, put the relation between revolution and production in the right perspective, penetratingly developed the movement of "one strike and three oppositions," fiercely hit the small handful of class enemies, mobilized the activism of the broad masses of people, and brought about outstanding achievements in both revolution and production. The output of steel during the first half of this year reached the highest level in history.

Through the study of the two "Resolutions," the CCP branch of No. 10 Workshop resolutely gives revolution the first priority, leads the broad masses to develop a penetrating struggle against the enemy, perseveres in using revolution to command production, promote production and push production forward. In this way the Party branch has not only outstandingly accomplished the production target during the first half of the year but also elevated the quality of products, decreased the consumption of raw materials and fulfilled the target of variety planning relatively well.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Without destruction there can be no construction. Destruction means criticism and revolution." The CCP committee of the No. 5 Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai also combines education in the basic line with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to help the broad masses of Party members and cadres deepen their understanding of the basic line of the Party in the course of repudiating idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces first, the theory of human nature of the landlords and theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

In the Gas Workshop there is a Party member who, during the movement of "one strike and three oppositions," had certain confused ways of thinking and was afraid of hurting other people's feelings. As a result he dared not struggle against the class enemy. Later he studied the basic line of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism with questions in mind, repudiated the remnant poison of the theory of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and greatly raised his consciousness in line struggle. He led workers of the mass hall to write big-character posters and fought heroically on the first line of class struggle. At the Party members' congress of the mill, this Party member used his own process of ideological understanding and Chairman Mao's Teaching, "In a class society there is only human nature with class nature but no human nature which is above the class" to repudiate energetically and vividly such theories of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie as being afraid of making enemies and of hurting other people's feelings, etc.

Leading members of the CCP general branch of the Machine Power Section took the lead in repudiating the theory of the dying out of class struggle energetically in the course of studying the basic line of the Party with the Party members, incessantly overcame the tendency of numbness and laxity, strengthened the concept of class struggle and led the Party members to stand at the first line of class struggle.

Penetrating and persistent education in the basic line of the Party has brought about a profound spiritual change among the broad masses of cadres, Communist Party members and the masses. The study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought becomes more and more popular and the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production" is developing steadily and penetratingly. As a result, spiritual power was turned into material power: During the first half of this year the total industrial output in the mill was increased by 37.9 percent, output of steel was increased by 23.5 percent, output of steel material was increased by 28.2 percent and the cost was reduced by 4.5 percent as compared with the same period last year.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Promotes Revolution in Education

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article by the revolutionary committee of the kirin medical college in northeast china on its experience in carrying out chairman mao's teaching "criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie". firmly putting proletarian politics in command, the college has carried out deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and thus given constant impetus to the revolution in education.

chairman mao teaches: "politics is the commander, the soul in everyting", "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." but liu shao-chi and other political swindlers pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and tried their utmost to spread the fallacy "skill first". this has been the focus of the struggle between the two lines in medical education.

by advocating "skill first", liu shao-chi and company opposed the transformation of medical education by the proletariat, opposed education serving proletarian politics and contended with the proletariat for leadership, the article says. the revolutionary teachers and students of the college have criticized this reactionary fallacy and kept firmly to the political orientation of educating people in mao tsetung thought. they point out that, in treating patients, medical workers rely mainly on their devotion to the people, and not on skill alone.

wang po, an activist in the living study and application of chairman mao's works, is a medical assistant who had not studied medicine until a year ago when she began learning acupuncture. last year, she led a team of worker-peasant-soldier students to a mountain region on a training tour and found a poor peasant woman suffering from prolapse of uterus. ten years ago the woman went to a hospital where an "expert" simply declared her ailment incurable. the team held a meeting in the patient's home to criticize liu shao-chi's revisionist line which made such attitude possible. they regarded curing the patient as a battle in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line. with profound proletarian feelings, wang po took great risks and experimented on herself repeatedly until she found a new acupunctural point which proved effective. after several treatments, the patient was cured.

the students said: "we have learned from teacher wang not only her skill but, what is more important, her devotion to the service of the people."

while paying attention to the main tendency, it is necessary to take note of the other tendency which may be covered up, the article adds. after the criticism of "skill first", there were indications that some people tended to think "it is dangerous to learn skill" and "skill is useless". this was in effect a refurbished version of "skill first". with this question in mind, the revolutionary teachers and students studied chairman mao's teaching: "there is absolutely no doubt about the unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique. this is true now and will always

be true." during revolutionary mass criticism, they drew a clear distinction between studying and constantly perfecting skill in the interests of the revolution and "skill first". this helped the teachers and students distinguish between the two different lines.

under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, meng hsien-min, a veteran teacher of the college, had sought personal fame and gain. he criticized his wrong ideas and raised his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. a girl suffering from a congenital imperforate anus came to him last year. meng hsien-min created an artificial anus for her 16 years earlier when she was still a baby. this bypassed the problem but did not solve it. now determined to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly, meng and his comrades broke with old conventions and, after careful discussion and preparations, performed a successful operation on her to stretch the end of the rectum to the normal position. he said: "learning skill for personal gains leads to a blind alley; only by putting mao tsetung thought in command of skill can we serve the people better."

the article says: medical science originates from the labouring people. but since it became a monopoly of the bourgeoisie, many reactionary ideas of the exploiting classes have been stuffed into it. therefore we must use mao tsetung thought as our weapon and roundly criticize the reactionary bourgeois ideas. the main purpose is to eliminate the tendency of regarding knowledge as a means for personal fame and gain and foster the idea that professional skill must serve proletarian politics, to break with metaphysics and mechanical materialism and uphold materialist dialectics, and to eliminate the slavish comprador mentality of trailing behind at a snail's pace and adhere to the integration of traditional chinese and western medicine. the political consciousness of teachers and students has been raised and their mental outlook greatly changed, thanks to revolutionary mass criticism. a professor of biology who had devoted himself to the study of spiders and other insects for years wanted to make a name in that way. once he found the largest species of spider in china. some one suggested that it be named after him. he readily agreed, thinking that this was a "tradition" in academic circles. after revolutionary mass criticism, he realized that "knowledge as private property" is a bourgeois idea which corroded his mind. under its influence, he failed to serve the people well with his professional knowledge, but poisoned young people with bourgeois thinking. he criticized all this and adapted his studies to the needs of workers, peasants and soldiers.

the article says: using mao tsetung thought to transform academic thinking so as to put it under the command of proletarian politics represents an ideological revolution to effect "the most radical rupture with traditional ideas". it proceeds in the course of deep-going criticism of the bourgeois reactionary ideas spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. lenin pointed out: "no natural science and no materialism can hold its own in the struggle against the onslaught of bourgeois ideas and the restoration of the bourgeois world outlook unless it stands on solid philosophical ground." we must raise this transformation to the level of the struggle between the two philosophical ideologies and destroy idealist aprioriism and metaphysics. the transformation is also a process in which the teachers remould their world outlook and revolutionize their thinking.

in dealing with academic problems, we must carry out the policy "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the principle "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new". while criticizing the bourgeois reactionary ideas which have infiltrated into medical science, we must make concrete analyses of its content and approve what should be approved.

in conclusion, the article says: chairman mao teaches: "only by destroying the old and the rotten can we build the new and the sound." the struggle for both destruction and construction in medical education is going deeper. the revolutionary teachers and students are determined to follow chairman mao's great teaching "carry out education in ideology and political line", continue to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and carry the struggle between the two lines in medical education through to the end.

MODEL PARTY BRANCH

Rural Party Branch Uses Marxist-Leninist Method of Work

(NCNA-English Hofei, July 28, 1971)

the chenghsinsiang production brigade party branch in east china's anhwei province uses the marxist-leninist method of work formulated by chairman mao to "go deeply into problems of one place, then apply the experience gained there in all other places".

the party branch's experience with the same method in the movement for agricultural cooperation 16 years ago was summed up in an article entitled "recommend a model party branch". in the introductory note to the article in the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside", chairman mao wrote: "the working line of this party branch is correct in every aspect, and it is worth recommending to all comrades working in the countryside. this is what we call the creative marxist spirit and methods of work." this inspired the party branch and its members have studied and applied the introductory note conscientiously since, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the former party secretary, 69-year-old poor peasant wei chang-chun, is now deputy party secretary. he often relates his experience to young party members and the party branch in order to help them understand well the great significance of chairman mao's remarks.

a new party branch was formed after a movement in 1969 to consolidate and build the party. it analyzed all 42 production teams in the brigade in the light of chairman mao's introductory note. production was lower in a few distant teams which had poor soil and lacked irrigation facilities. the party secretary, chin tao-yu, decided to go to the houwu team, where the conditions were the hardest, to help change the situation.

this team was hit by drought year after year. its output rose only by a small margin after liberation. chin tao-yu

made careful investigations among the poor and lower-middle peasants and found that the main problem was that the commune members lacked confidence in overcoming difficulties. in a mao tsetung thought study class, he organized the team leaders to study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle and the achievements of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, in fighting the elements to build a new socialist countryside. led by chin tao-yu, the commune members of the team worked hard one winter and the next spring to build a big irrigation dam. they farmed the land scientifically, changed dry land into irrigated fields and took other measures to raise output. intense efforts for one year brought about a fundamental change. grain output in 1970 averaged 6.2 tons per hectare, compared with 2.47 tons in 1969. cotton output was 252 per cent higher.

the party branch summed up their experience and spread it at many on-the-spot meetings.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "go deeply into problems of one place, then apply the experience gained there in all other places", the members of the party branch often go to the teams to solve problems arising in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they sum up the typical experience of different teams and popularize it throughout the brigade. as a result, the advanced keep progressing and the backward catch up. both revolution and production are going well in the brigade. its grain output last year was 17 per cent more than in 1969 and 37 per cent more than in the period for agricultural cooperation. the commune members' life is steadily improving as the collective economy grows.

the members of the party branch strived to revolutionize their thinking in conscientiously carrying out this working line. the deputy party secretary wang chang-shan has gone to work in three backward teams since last year. wherever he goes he takes the lead in doing the heaviest and grubbiest jobs. he often calls on the poor and lower-middle peasants and has heart-to-heart talks with them to maintain his ties with the masses. the peasants praise him highly. through the common efforts made by wang chang-shan and the other commune members, the three teams have improved greatly and one has caught up with the advanced teams.

PLA FARM

PLA Farm Leads People's Communes in Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 28, 1971)

the yutai farm run by a tsinan armoured unit of the chinese people's liberation army in accordance with chairman mao's may 7 directive produces high and stable yields after five years of hard work. moreover, it has helped the poor and lower-middle peasants of nearby people's communes combat waterlogging and turn this flooded area into fertile land.

this farm in the huai river valley is in southwest shantung province, west of nanyang lake. the area is low-lying and 14 rivers of various sizes go through it. in the high water season, the area turned into an ocean; when the dry season came, the land became a weed-choked waste.

the unit's party committee firmly carried out chairman mao's may 7 directive, deciding to open a farm near the nanyang and pin lakes. the armymen arrived in the marshy area. supported by the local party and government organs and the poor and lower-middle peasants, they started to open the farm. they went a long distance to blast mountain rocks for stones and sand to build water conservancy projects. they collected ten thousand tons of silt to transform the paddy fields. in the dead of winter, they dug irrigation canals and built bridges in icy water when the temperature dropped far below zero. after a winter's hard work, the commanders and fighters built three electric power stations and irrigation canals and ditches to transform 660 hectares of low-lying land into paddy fields. they achieved a good yield of 3 tons per hectare.

the revolutionary spirit of the commanders and fighters and the transformation of the marshes gave the local people the confidence to end waterlogging. in line with chairman mao's teaching on "doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them", the commanders and fighters did mass work as soon as they started building the farm. they spread the may 7 directive and the spirit of tachai among the commune members. they worked at their side when the people embarked on a mass movement to build water conservancy projects. the hsitien production brigade, which is nearest the farm, could not supply its full grain needs because of waterlogging. the commanders and fighters helped the commune members develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in improving conditions. all the commune members set to work in building water conservancy projects despite cold weather and hardships. following the example of the p.l.a. men, they worked with a will. in four months, they completed 10,000 metres of irrigation and drainage canals. this ensured that 133 hectares which were turned into paddy fields would give stable yields. they had a good harvest the first year, raising yield per hectare from 1.55 tons to 6.18 tons. led by the local party organizations and helped by the commanders and fighters, other production brigades followed suit.

scientific farming is another important factor. before the farm was set up, yutai county and nearby rural people's communes had trial-planted rice and gained some experience.

the farm party committee noted the advanced experience and often sent armymen to study it. in line with the natural conditions, they made experiments, gradually grasped the law of rice-growing, and worked out advanced farming techniques for seed selection, rational close-planting and field work. all this made the farm a pace-setter in producing high and stable yield.

the commanders and fighters propagated chairman mao's eight-point charter for scientific farming to the surrounding rural people's communes and mobilized them to break with old ways of farming. the commune members used to thin-space the rice seedlings. the farm sent technical teams to help production brigades learn rational close-planting. p.l.a. companies which had achieved 7.5 tons per hectare told the peasants about their experience. at the same time, advanced farming methods were publicized, including drainage baking the land in the sun and preventing lodging. the communes were then able to increase the rice yield considerably. the poor and lower-middle peasants said with joy: "the people's liberation army built a farm and led us in remoulding ourselves and transforming the land."

in the course of helping the peasants build up a new socialist countryside, the yutai farm grasped the essential factor of propagating mao tsetung thought among the commune members, spreading experience in educating and remoulding the people in mao tsetung thought, helping the local leading bodies concentrate on the struggle between the two lines and put revolution in command of production.

the farm party committee often sent commanders and fighters to help the leading bodies at the commune and production brigade levels strengthen their ideological and organizational work under the unified leadership of the local party committees. some cadres of a production brigade were diffident because their land was poor and production lagged behind. the farm sent mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to help them study chairman mao's philosophic works. it also related the experience of advanced units in learning from tachai and inspired them with the determination to make a breakthrough. the commanders and fighters then helped this production brigade overcome alkali and waterlogging. grain production soon reached the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the brigade party branch secretary worked whole-heartedly for the revolution and had revolutionary enthusiasm and a sense of responsibilities in work, but was not good at doing ideological work. one of the farm commanders often had heart-to-heart talks with him, explained how they did political and ideological work and helped him analyse and solve problems among the commune members. helped by the farm commander this brigade leader became a cadre both good at giving prominence to proletarian politics and doing ideological work among the peasants.

yutai farm engaged in study, agriculture, industry and mass work well in line with chairman mao's may 7 directive. it is cultivating 660 hectares of farmland which give stable high yields irrespective of drought and waterlogging. it runs small workshops of various kinds to serve agriculture to raise the level of agricultural mechanization steadily. per hectare rice yield last year reached 6.79 tons, and good yields were also achieved for other grain crops and side-occupations. the commanders and fighters in the farm have also helped twelve production brigades around the farm; two of them have become examples in the tsining area in learning from tachai and four brigades are advanced units of yutai county.

YELLOW RIVER

Preparations for High Water Season on Yellow River

(NCNA-English Chengchow, July 29, 1971)

the high water season has come to the yellow river, one of china's longest rivers. preparations to tide over this dangerous period are being made along the lower reaches of the river in honan and shantung provinces under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in line with chairman mao's instruction "work on the yellow river must be done well".

the organization supervising the anti-flood work and the provincial organizations of honan and shantung and the concerned counties and municipalities in the two provinces held meetings earlier to discuss the favourable conditions as well as new problems likely to arise, so as to make good preparations ideologically, organizationally and materially. measures were taken to inspect, repair and reinforce the dykes, reservoirs and culverts. nearly two and a half million trees were planted on the dykes in the first half of this year. all this laid a solid foundation for this year's successful work.

the serious loess erosion along the middle reaches and concentrated rainfall burden the yellow river with silt. in the course of time the lower reaches were silted up and the river-bed became higher than the surrounding land. the feudal dynasties and the kuomintang reactionaries did nothing to remedy the situation. breaches of the dykes were frequent and the river's course changed. the river was a scourge of the people in the area.

under the leadership and attention of the great leader chairman mao the cadres and masses along the lower reaches undertook an immense amount of work after liberation to repair and reinforce the dykes, build reservoirs and water detention works. the river-bed was dredged and initial success was achieved. mass contingents were organized to protect the dykes during the annual high water season which was tided over safely every year after this.

the people in the two provinces have a wealth of experience in fighting floods and protecting the dykes. the river water was for the first time used to irrigate land lying near the dykes. the method was elaborated and the water is used for other purposes besides irrigation. the silt raised the land behind the dykes to reinforce the dyke bases and turned wasteland into fertile land giving good harvests.

chiho county in shantung province which lies close to the river is a striking illustration. the river narrows here and this accounted for many dyke breaches in history. the wash-outs behind the dykes posed a menace to the dyke and handicapped the development of farming. at the first, people carried in soil from elsewhere to fill in the wash-outs. this was costly and required much manpower. the work progressed slowly and the results were not satisfactory. later they led in river water. gradually the area silted up. the

silt-free water was then used to irrigate farmland. one dyke breach at the turn of the century created a wash-out that covered one square kilometre and at the lowest point was a hole 12 metres deep. the first method was used for many years after liberation without significant result. then the new method was used and the depression was quickly filled and crops were planted. over the past years, the people of chino have created seven million cubic metres of alluvial deposits on both banks of the river. this has reinforced the dykes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Anniversary of Founding of Chinese People's Liberation Army Celebrated in Stalin City, Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 27, 1971)

the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army (p.l.a.) was warmly celebrated at a meeting held in stalin city on july 23 by the albanian people's army (a.p.a) garrison and working people of the city.

present at the meeting were petro ollgashi, secretary of the berat district committee of the albanian party of labour; paskal sinani, first secretary of the party committee of the oil region of stalin city; bejto isufi, commander of the a.p.a. anti-aircraft defence; ndreko cabeli, chief of the secretariat of the ministry of people's defence.

ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania, was also present.

a huge portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a huge portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and the national flags of albania and china were hung over the rostrum. streamers were inscribed with slogans on the unbreakable militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

a.p.a. officier sevo trola and military attache ting shan spoke at the meeting.

comrade sevo trola spoke of the glorious road traversed by the chinese p.l.a. and its tremendous contribution to the liberation of the fatherland and china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. he highly praised the militant friendship forged and tempered by the two marxist-leninist parties of albania and china and by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

comrade ting shan first thanked the albanian comrades-in-arms for organizing this meeting in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese p.l.a. he warmly praised the heroic a.p.a. which, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, has scored one victory after another on the road of continuous revolutionization and militancy of army units and in the cause of defending and building socialist albania. he told the audience of the course of development and growth in strength of the chinese p.l.a. founded and led by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and commanded by vice-chairman lin. he warmly praised the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries in the joint struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

the speeches of comrade sevo trola and comrade ting shan were repeatedly interrupted by warm applause and ovations. the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Chinese Track and Field Team Concludes Visit to Albania's Shkodra District

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 26, 1971)

the chinese track and field team with sung kuan-chien as its leader and liu chun as its deputy leader left shkodra yesterday for other districts after concluding its visit to shkodra district, north albania.

the chinese team arrived in shkodra on july 20. prokop murra, first secretary of the shkodra district committee of the party of labour, gave a banquet in honour of the team that evening. at the banquet, the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and albanian parties and peoples and to the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

the albanian and chinese track and field teams held friendly exhibitions on the "vojokushi" stadium on july 23 and 24. present on the occasion were: prokop murra, first secretary of the district party committee; elez galica and skender dema, vice-chairmen of the executive committee of the district people's council; minella kapo, secretary of the albanian federation of athletics; and others.

the albanian and chinese athletes held friendly exhibitions in the following events: walking event, sprinting, middle distance race, high hurdles, high jump, broad jump, pole-vault, javelin throw, discus throw, etc. in high spirits and with boundless enthusiasm, the athletes of the two countries displayed the spirit of courage. they helped and encouraged each other, learned from each other, and made progress together. their spirit of unity won warm praise from the spectators.

during its stay in shkodra, the chinese track and field team visited the "busnat" albania-china friendship agricultural cooperative and joined the cooperative members in weeding the maize field. it also visited the construction site of the mao tsetung hydro-electric station, shkodra cable plant and "perlat rexheo" state farm where it was accorded a very warm welcome.

Albanian Labinot Football Team Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

the albanian labinot football team returned to peking by train this morning after a friendly visit to shenyang, northeast china. leader of the team is cajup rusmali and deputy leaders are dhimiter barani and adem demiri.

the team arrived in shenyang from tientsin on july 23. the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship between the people of china and albania. the guests and hosts proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania created

by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha.

the labinot football team was given a ceremonial welcome at the shenyang people's stadium on the afternoon of july 24. after the welcome ceremony, the albanian labinot team and the liaoning team played a thrilling friendly match before more than 20,000 spectators.

attending the welcome ceremony and watching the match were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, leading member of the chinese people's liberation army shenyang units, first secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; tseng shao-shan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, a leading member of the p.l.a. shenyang units and second secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee; and leading members of the departments concerned.

the stadium crowd warmly applauded the spirit of unity and friendship and fine skill displayed by the albanian and chinese players.

during its visit to shenyang, the albanian football team visited a factory, saw a shooting exhibition by shenyang militiamen, attended a revolutionary theatrical performance, and visited the anshan iron and steel company. wherever they went, the albanian comrades were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people.

upon its arrival and departure from shenyang, the albanian labinot football team was given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. liaoning provincial command, the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned and players of the liaoning football team.

upon their arrival in peking today, the albanian comrades-in-arms were welcomed at the railway station by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and chinese football players. fatbardh dedja, third secretary of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Garden Party for Albanian Labinot Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a garden party in the summer palace today to bid the albanian labinot football team farewell.

attending the party were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, chen chih-hsiung and tsou po-hsien as well as chinese football players.

leader of the albanian labinot football team cajup kusmati and deputy leaders dhimiter pardni and adem demiri, and players of the team made a tour of the hills, lake and

pavillions in the summer palace this morning in the company of li ching-chuan, chen chih-hsiung and other comrades. the albanian comrades-in-arms told the chinese players how they enjoyed their visits to other parts of china. the chinese comrades-in-arms told their albanian comrades-in-arms about their friendly feelings for them.

the physical culture and sports commission gave a luncheon in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. comrade li ching-chuan and comrade cajup kusmali drank toasts to still greater achievements by the chinese and albanian people in the common struggle of socialist revolution and construction, and to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms went boating on the kunming lake after luncheon. they sang "peking -- tirana" and other revolutionary songs. the albanian comrades-in-arms presented souvenirs to their chinese comrades-in-arms.

the garden party was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania.

Albanian Labinot Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

the albanian labinot football team with cajup kusmali as its leader and dhimiter bardhi and adem demiri as its deputy leaders left here for home by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to china. the team was laden with the chinese people's profound friendship for the albanian people.

the team was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned wang meng, li ching-chuan, li lien-ching, ting hsuen-sung, hsing jen-hsien, hsin cheng and chen chih-hsiung as well as chinese football players.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and avni hakani, military attache, of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Delegation of People's Liberation Movement of Angola Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

the delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola led by chairman of the movement agostinho neto visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army today in the company of wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese-african people's friendship association.

the distinguished angolan guests were warmly welcomed by leading member of the unity keng yu-chi and commanders and fighters of the unit. they shouted: "firmly support the angolan people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence exclamation" and "long live the militant unity between the people of china and angola exclamation"

the distinguished angolan guests attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances and a shooting exhibition given by the fighters. the guests also visited the club of a company, barracks, a repair shop, a non-staple food processing shop and a pharmaceutical factory.

chairman agostinho neto warmly praised the militant friendship and unity of the people of angola and china.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Austrian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation with the austrian friends dr. norbert wittman and mrs. wittman here today. they have come on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned including wang kuo-chuan and hu hung-fan.

Austrian Friends Norbert and Gertraud Wittman Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

austrian friends dr. norbert wittman and his wife gertraud wittman left here for home by air today after their visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned hsing jen-hsien, hu hung-fan and chi huai-yuan.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Foreign Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, arrived in peking by air today after his friendly visits to ethiopia, yugoslavia, albania, equatorial guinea and romania.

present at the airport to welcome him were chan youran, thiounn mumm, duong sam ol and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present also at the airport were diplomatic envoys of albania, romania, yugoslavia and syria to china, liu chun, responsible member of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

CAMBODIA

Spokesman of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Denounces New War Adventures of US Imperialism and Lackeys

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on july 27, sternly denouncing the new war adventures perpetrated by u.s. imperialism, its saigon puppets and the phnompenh traitorous clique. full text of the statement reads:

the u.s. imperialists and their saigon puppets are continuing to intensify their aggression against cambodia and the cambodian people.

in fact, after launching on july 8, 1971, a large-scale operation in the "parrot's beak" region, they dispatched more

than 10,000 saigon puppet troops, under the u.s. air and logistic support, to invade on july 19, the provinces of prey veng and svay rieng and the areas along the khmer-vietnamese frontier in southeast cambodia under the deceptive pretext of "stopping the north vietnamese and vietcong infiltrations into the delta region of south viet nam with the legislative and presidential elections drawing near" in south viet nam. but actually, these new ventures have been designed to try vainly to destroy the vast liberated zone controlled and administered by the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as its chairman and to boost a little the collapsing morale of the saigon puppet troops and the phnompenh traitorous clique which have been severely affected by the numerous heavy and successive defeats inflicted on them by the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces during the last dry season and at the beginning of the present rainy season.

the royal government of national union of cambodia once again most sternly denounces and condemns the new military ventures perpetrated by the u.s. imperialists, their saigon puppets and the phnompenh traitorous clique against the cambodian people. it resolutely stresses and condemns the hypocrisy and cynicism of u.s. imperialism which is obdurately carrying out the nixon doctrine in cambodia in spite of its obvious failure.

it is equally obvious that these new ventures of the americans and saigonese are aimed at saving in vain the puppet clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh from its irremediable collapse.

in so doing, the u.s. imperialists themselves, too, will not be able to escape from their own collapse, however obdurate they may be and whatever criminal manoeuvres they may be up to in their war of aggression in cambodia.

all their military and political adventures in cambodia will sustain even more crushing setbacks. the only way to save them from the disaster which is awaiting them is to cease totally and unconditionally all bombings and all acts of aggression against cambodia, withdraw totally and unconditionally from the cambodian territory all the saigon puppet troops, all the american advisers and military personnel and quickly get rid of the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, lackeys of u.s. imperialism.

the cambodian people on their part are more determined than ever to carry on till total victory, side by side with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples, their heroic struggle for national salvation, without any retreat or compromise, in order to drive out of cambodia once and for all the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon and bangkok lackeys, to overthrow the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh and recover the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country so as to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

july 27, 1971

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Leader of Canadian Progressive Conservative Party

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, yesterday evening met robert lorne stanfield, leader of the canadian progressive conservative party, and his wife, and t.s. sloan, senior assistant, and g.w.s. scott, executive assistant, of stanfield who are visiting china with him. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were:

j. m. fraser, counsellor, and r.g. godson, commercial counsellor, of the canadian embassy in peking; and

leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned chou chiu-yen, ling ching, cheng chi-hung, peng chin-po, hu hung-fan and shih yen-hua.

Canadian Progressive Conservative Party Leader Leaves Peking for Tour of Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

robert lorne stanfield, leader of the canadian progressive conservative party, and his wife and those who are accompanying him on the visit left here by air today for a tour of southern china after their visit to peking.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations concerned chou chiu-yen, chou pei-yuan, ting hsueh-sung, chi pao-shu, hu hung-fan and others.

r.e. collins, canadian ambassador to china, was present.

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Deputy Governor-General of Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, July 27, 1971)

huang hua, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to canada, presented his credentials to justice w. judson, deputy governor-general of canada, today.

the deputy governor-general gave a warm welcome to the ambassador and had a friendly conversation with him.

the ambassador was accompanied by chinese embassy officials.

present on the occasion were andre ouellet, representative of the secretary of state for external affairs; j.m. cote, chief of protocol of the department of external affairs; e.l. cutler, secretary to the governor-general; and other officials of the government house.

the ambassador arrived here on july 23.

CHINA AND CHILE

First Chilean Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

armando uribe arce, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chile to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to People's Republic of Congo Gives Reception in Honor of Congolese Journalists' Study Group

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, July 27, 1971)

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, gave a reception in the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the members of the congolese journalists' study group who had just returned home after taking part in the studies of the sixth afro-asian journalist training course of the afro-asian journalists' association in peking.

present at the reception were henri lopes, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and minister of national education, culture and arts, popular education and sports; and lecas atondi-monmondjo, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and editor-in-chief of "etumba", and others.

both ambassador wang yu-tien and minister henri lopes spoke at the reception which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

claude-ernest n'dalla, first secretary of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in charge of propaganda, gave a cocktail party here on july 24 in honour of these congolese journalists.

ambassador wang yu-tien, counsellor liu ying-nsien and -13-

economic counsellor yu te-tien attended the party on invitation.

present also were li in qyu, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to the people's republic of the congo, and vu son, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Cuba

(NCNA-English Navana, July 26, 1971)

the chinese men's basketball team led by po ping left here by plane yesterday after 24-day friendly visit to cuba.

seeing the chinese guests off at the airport were mario rodriguez escalona, sub-director of the department for international relations of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, and other representatives of the cuban sports circles.

chinese ambassador chang teh-chun was also present.

after arriving in cuba on july 2, the chinese players had been accorded a warm welcome by the government, people, and sports circles of the country. through the visit, the militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries has been further strengthened.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Parliamentary Delegation Visits Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 28, 1971)

the french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation left here for nanking by special plane today after a visit to hangchow. they are accompanied by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the french guests arrived here from shanghai on july 26. the same evening, lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the french delegation.

during its stay in hangchow, the delegation visited the tungfanghung (the east is red) silk mill and the meichiawu tea production brigade of the hsinu people's commune.

they also had a boat excursion on the west lake and visited scenic spots and places of historical interest.

On its arrival in and departure from hangchow, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by shen tse and teng ching-ho, standing committee members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, yang chi-ying, standing committee member of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

French Parliamentary Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, July 29, 1971)

the french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning, after their visit to nanking. they are being accompanied by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the delegation arrived in nanking on july 28. chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the french guests. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

during their stay in nanking, the french guests visited the yangtze river bridge, the nanking huohua glass apparatus factory and the nanking tzu chin shan observatory. the guests also attended a theatrical performance given by nanking little red soldiers.

upon its arrival in and departure from nanking, the french parliamentary delegation was welcomed and seen off by chien yung-ching, member of the standing committee of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned under the provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND INDIA

Woman Writer Han Suyin and Mr. Vincent Ruthnaswamy Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

woman writer han suyin and her husband mr. vincent ruthnaswamy arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were greeted at peking airport by leading members of the host organization wu hsiao-ta and ma chia-chun.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Nobuo Ito and Takako Sasaki Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

japanese friends nobuo ito and takako sasaki arrived in peking by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned.

Japanese Small and Medium Industrialists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

a delegation of the japanese kansi small and mediun industrialists' federation headed by senji kubo arrived here by plane today for a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

meeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of the host and other organizations including wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung and chang yu.

also present at the airport were rinji miyaishi, executive director of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade, and japanese friends yoshikio hyodo, nobunisa izawa and haruhi takayanagi, who are now in peking.

MALAYSIA

Sarawak People's Armed Forces Achieve New Military Exploits

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

the sarawak people's armed forces active in the first and third divisions of late continuously achieved new exploits in fighting, killing and wounding many enemy men, according to reports from kuching.

sarawak newspaper reported that on july 17, a patrol unit of the reactionary "security" force of malaysia was attacked by the people's armed forces in lundu ara of the first division. one man of the "security" force was killed, another wounded.

on july 3, the people's armed forces ambushed two military vehicles of the reactionary "security" force on the kuching-serian highway of the first division, wounding three members of the "security" force on the spot.

the malaysian authorities recently admitted that the sarawak people's armed forces killed three men of the reactionary "security" force and wounded four others of the first and third divisions of sarawak last month. earlier, on the evening of may 26, the people's armed forces killed an enemy man during a fighting in binatang area in the third division.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Mali for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Bamako, July 28, 1971)

a chinese men's basketball team with po ping as its leader and tsai chi-chien as its deputy leader arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the mali government.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese team were mani djienebo, inspector general of youth and sports of the ministry of national education, youth and sports of mali; mamadou cisse, director of the sports office of the same ministry; lamine keita, president of the mali basketball federation; and cheick kouyate, secretary general of the mali national football federation.

meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, was present at the airport.

kim man nyop, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in mali, was also present.

upon the arrival, the leader of the chinese team po ping said in an interview with the national radio of mali, "i am convinced that through this friendly visit, we are sure to learn much from the mali people and players. the friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries will be consolidated and developed."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Banquet in Peking Warmly Celebrating 18th Anniversary of Victory of Korean Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a banquet here this evening warmly celebrating the 18th anniversary of the victory of the korean fatherland liberation war.

portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, hung in the banquet hall.

attending the banquet were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, yen chun, chou hsi-nan, chang chien-kun, chung jen-fang, wu hsiu-chuan, chen hsien-jui, han nien-lung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yu sang, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang and lu ying.

comrade kim jai suk and comrade li teh-sheng spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea.

comrade kim jai suk said: the u.s. aggressors, who had started its aggression against korea more than 100 years ago and unlawfully occupied south korea after korea's liberation, attempted to occupy the whole of korea through war, and then proceed to dominate china and asia. they launched a sudden armed aggression against our republic on june 25, 1950. however no matter what methods they used, the u.s. imperialist aggressor beasts could not conquer the korean people and army who are under the outstanding leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung and who are boundlessly loyal to him.

he added: in active response to their leader's call, the entire korean people and the people's army rose in a sacred fight to liberate the fatherland. both at the front and in the rear, they gave play to a high sense of patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit and defended with lives every inch of the land of our fatherland.

comrade kim jai suk said: when our fatherland liberation war was in the most difficult moment, the fraternal chinese people, holding aloft the banner of "resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, protecting our homes and defending our motherland", sent the people's volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters to the korean front to aid our people with blood. the korean people will never forget the proletarian internationalist aid and support rendered by the fraternal chinese people.

he went on to say: the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung teaches: "the historic victory won in the fatherland liberation war clearly demonstrates the inexhaustible vitality of our republic and our people's democratic system and the invincible strength of our people who have become the masters of the country." our people's victory clearly shows that, no force can conquer our people who, led by their leader, rise in struggle for the freedom, independence and progress of the fatherland. at the same time, it clearly shows to the revolutionary people of the world that u.s. imperialism is not invincible but can be defeated.

he noted: so long as u.s.-led imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, exists, the danger of war cannot be removed. the aggressive nature of imperialism will not change till its doom. it is particularly so for u.s. imperialism which, since the day of its emergence, has committed acts of piratical plunder everywhere in the world by the most cruel, most barbarous and most crafty means. today u.s. imperialism is again stretching its aggressive claws to all parts of the globe. there is no country in the world which is free from the threat of u.s. imperialist aggression. wherever u.s. imperialism leaves its footprint, there is bloodshed.

comrade kim jai suk said: the u.s. aggressors, who have illegally occupied the southern part of our fatherland and taiwan province, the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, for the past two decades or so, have not drawn due lessons from their disastrous defeat in the korean war and are now carrying out new and more frantic war provocations against the korean and chinese people. of late, u.s. imperialism has continued sending new air squadrons, tactical air groups and new types of weapons from the united states and japan to south korea in order to reinforce the south korean puppet troops and step up their "modernization".

comrade kim jai suk pointed out: the notorious fascist war maniacs, u.s. vice-president agnew, defence secretary laird and other war chieftains recently scampered to south korea more frequently than ever, and held secret talks with the pak jung hi puppet clique on war schemes. they are now carrying out planned provocations along the military demarcation line almost every day against the northern part of the republic. u.s. imperialism also is stationing its seventh fleet and many other aggressor forces in taiwan and the taiwan straits and clamours that it guarantees the implementation of its "defence duties" to taiwan, in a naked opposition to the people's republic of china.

comrade kim jai suk strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its efforts to support the revival of militarism in japan. he said: the reactionary sato clique now clamours for "a defence sphere with a radius of 1,000 nautical miles centring around tokyo" and claims that the 38th parallel "is the first line of defence" of japan and that "taiwan is a most important factor for the security of japan". the reactionary sato clique marks korea and china as its combat zone in a vain attempt to realize its aggressive ambitions step by step. but the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists have miscalculated. the korean and chinese people of today are not what they were yesterday. their strength has grown immensely as compared with 1950. if the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists do not face the stern facts squarely and ignite again flames of aggression, they will be burnt into ashes by the fire of their own making.

comrade kim jai suk said in conclusion: the korean people will, as always, unite with their reliable ally and revolutionary comrades-in-arms the fraternal chinese people and together fight against their common enemies the u.s. aggressors and the japanese militarists through to the end.

in his speech, comrade li ten-sheng said: july 27 is the day of victory of the korean people over u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the world's people. the seemingly powerful u.s. imperialism suffered disastrous defeat from the heroic korean people. it is of very important significance for us today to join the korean comrades-in-arms in a ceremonious commemoration of the 18th anniversary of the great victory in the korean fatherland liberation war. this great victory has greatly inspired the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles, made an important contribution to the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialist aggression and set a brilliant example.

comrade li ten-sheng pointed out: u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature has never been reconciled to its defeat in korea. in the past 18 years since the armistice it has never ceased sabotaging the korean armistice agreement. up to this day it still occupies the southern part of korea and china's territory taiwan province and conducts repeated war provocations against the korean and chinese people. over the past few years, u.s. imperialism has exerted itself to foster the japanese reactionaries and revive japanese militarism as its main accomplice in its aggression against asia. connived at and instigated by u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries, showing their ambitious designs, are actively expanding arms, stepping up expansion abroad and frequently conducting various kinds of military exercises with u.s. imperialism. at the same time, they send military and government chiefs in succession to south korea, taiwan and other areas to hatch plots of aggression against the people of korea, china and other asian countries. the intensified military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their conspiracies to launch a new war of aggression cannot but arouse the high vigilance of the people of korea, china and other asian countries. we must take these seriously.

comrade li ten-sheng added: the present international situation continues to develop in favour of the people of all countries and not of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. no matter how frenziedly they may fight in desperation, u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs will not escape their doom. in response to the solemn call our great leader chairman mao issued in his may 20, 1970 statement, the chinese people are determined, together with the people of the world, to carry out the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end. the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland, firmly support the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end, firmly support the people of asian, african and latin-american countries in their struggle for national liberation, and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over exclamation the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan exclamation

in conclusion, comrade li ten-sheng said: china and korea are close and friendly neighbouring countries and the people of the two countries are comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin together. we have forged a fraternal and profound friendship between us with blood in the course of protracted

struggle against our common enemies. we are convinced that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the people of china and korea based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism will be daily consolidated and developed. before the united strength of the people of china and korea, all the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism will meet with complete failure.

a korean feature film "women of namgang village" was shown after the banquet.

Korean People's Army Air Force Unit Celebrates Chinese PLA 44th Anniversary

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 26, 1971)

the air force unit of the korean people's army under pak nam hyong held a grand meeting on the afternoon of july 23 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the meeting was attended by major general kim hyon su of the air force and other officers of the korean people's army.

wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea, was invited to the meeting. when he arrived at the barracks of this heroic unit, he was warmly welcomed by the officers and men there who held high placards inscribed with: "long live the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung exclamation" and "long live the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung exclamation" senior colonel an gye cho, chief of staff of the unit, enthusiastically gave an account of the glorious history and feats of arms of the unit for wang yu-chih and accompanied him to visit the barracks and the training installations.

the meeting started at five p.m. prominently placed at the meeting hall were a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people, as well as national flags of korea and china.

senior colonel an gye cho delivered a speech at the meeting.

he extended warm greetings and militant regards to the comrades-in-arms of the chinese people's liberation army.

he said: in the course of vigorous revolutionary struggle, the chinese people's liberation army -- the first marxist-leninist revolutionary armed forces of the chinese people -- founded by comrade mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people, and the communist party of china has, in the past 44 years, traversed a brilliant and victorious course of overthrowing the internal and external enemies and steadfastly defending the chinese people's fruits of socialism.

he said that the friendship between the peoples and armies of korea and china is the friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting for the common cause under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

he said: "the people and the people's army of our country will, as always, hold high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, strengthen the friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people and chinese people's liberation army, and fight jointly to the end against their common enemies, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism."

in his speech, chinese military attache wang yu-chih conveyed to all the officers and men of the unit under pak nam hyong and of the entire air force of the korean people's army the militant greetings and high respect of all commanders and fighters of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army.

he said: the korean people's army founded and nurtured personally by comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, is a heroic and combat-worthy army with a long record of feats of arms. today, this army has grown into a revolutionary armed force truly proficient in political ideology and military technique and capable of one fighting against one hundred. it has become a powerful force on the anti-imperialist front in the east. he said: "we feel overjoyed at the achievements made by the korean people and the korean people's army. we are very proud of having such close comrades-in-arms as you. we wholeheartedly wish you greater new achievements in future revolutionary struggle."

in conclusion, he said: the chinese people's liberation army will, as in the past, continue to follow chairman mao's teachings firmly and forever unite together, fight together and win victory together with the korean people and the korean people's army in their common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

after the meeting, the chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet, "the red detachment of women", was shown.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Hua Meet Vietnamese Eastern Medicine Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of health, today met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with dang van cap, leader of the group for the study of eastern medicine from viet nam and president of the vietnamese society for eastern medicine, and members of the group dinh van san, nguyen tai thu, nguyen nang an, hoang bao chau and pham duy nhac.

present on the occasion were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i., and tan phong, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned lu chih-chun, lu wei-chao, hsu shou-jen, wang lien-sheng, chao tung-pin and shih ming-yao.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Government Delegation Visits People's Liberation Army Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone led by c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance and secretary general of the all people's congress, visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army today. it was accompanied on the visit by wu hsien-en, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

minister kamara-taylor and other distinguished guests from sierra leone were given a rousing welcome by 500 commanders and fighters upon their arrival at the barracks.

keng yu-chi, a leading member of the army unit, told the distinguished guests the militant history of the unit in closely following the chinese people's great leader chairman mao in fighting north and south, and about the building of the unit politically and ideologically. minister kamara-taylor thanked the commanders and fighters for the warm welcome given the delegation.

the distinguished guests visited the repair shop, pharmaceutical factory and non-staple food and rice processing shop of the unit's logistics department, and the recreation club and barracks of a company. the guests also attended a theatrical performance by the fighters' amateur troupe, and saw a live ammunition military skill exhibition by infantrymen.

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Fang Yi and Vice Minister Li Chiang Meet Sierra Leone Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, today met all the members of the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the distinguished guests from sierra leone present on the occasion were leader of the delegation c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance and secretary general of the all people's congress of sierra leone; and members of the delegation s.a.j. pratt, minister of external affairs, d.f. smears, minister of works and member of the central committee of the a.p.c., s.a. kebe, member of parliament; mrs. nancy steele, leader general of the sierra leone women volunteer force, member of the central committee of the a.p.c. and leader of the women's of the a.p.c., edward lamin, chairman of the rice corporation and member of the central committee of the a.p.c., alimamy kamara, member of the central committee of the a.p.c., s.r. fillie faboe, secretary of the a.p.c. kono branch, a. seray-wurie, secretary general of the national youth league and member of the central committee of the a.p.c., d.e. cole, member of the a.p.c., and a.s.m. johnson, secretary to the delegation and assistant secretary to the cabinet.

present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned yuan hua-ping, ho kung-kai, cheng fei, hsi yen-sheng, ho yang, hsu erh-wei, yang yu-yung and tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the united arab republic, and his wife, and the u.a.r. government trade delegation he is leading arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

greeting them at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of the departments concerned wang ming-chun, sun chun, chou chuen, lu hsueh-chien, yang yang, ho chi, pai kuang, li ke-fu and chang ting-yu.

salah el-abd, u.a.r. ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the u.a.r. embassy in peking were present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Minister of Foreign Trade Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet and Fete UAR Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 28, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the united arab republic, and his wife, and all the members of the u.a.r. government trade delegation he is leading.

after the meeting, vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished guests.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said in his speech at the banquet: although china and the united arab republic are separated by oceans, the people of our two countries have all along supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have been strengthened on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

he expressed the conviction that in the future common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the friendship between the people of china and the united arab republic and the friendly relations and cooperation

between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed.

pai hsiang-kuo praised the people of the united arab republic who have a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he said: the people of the united arab republic and other arab countries are now waging a heroic struggle against the u.s. imperialist and israeli-zionist aggressors. we are deeply convinced that by upholding unity and persisting in struggle, the great people of the united arab republic and other arab countries can certainly surmount difficulties on their road of advance, recover their occupied territories, and win still greater victories in the struggle against imperialism. the chinese people firmly support the people of the united arab republic, palestine and other arab countries in their just struggle against the u.s. and israeli aggressors. the chinese people will always remain your reliable friends in the struggle against imperialism.

pai hsiang-kuo said: the trade relations between china and the united arab republic are established on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and have developed constantly. in our opinion, the trade intercourse between our two countries based on the principles of equality and supply to each other's needs is conducive to the promotion of the economic development and national construction of our respective countries. through our concerted efforts, the trade relations between our two countries will be further strengthened in the future.

in his speech, minister merziban warmly praised the militant friendship between the people of the united arab republic and china. he said: the united arab republic treasures the firm and long-standing friendly relations with your country and is making efforts to consolidate and strengthen the relations. the friendship between u.a.r. and china has been forged in the course of struggle and has passed severe tests.

minister merziban expressed the conviction that the struggle waged by the palestinian and other arab peoples against israeli zionism is bound to be crowned with victory. he said: we are mustering all forces today for struggle. fearing no sacrifice, we are determined to carry on the fight for the sake of dignity and in order to defeat the aggressor forces and recover our lost rights. the u.a.r. government, under the leadership of president anwar sadat, will undertake the mission started by our ever glorious leader gamal abdel nasser and forge ahead with the spirit of daring to make sacrifices and daring to win.

minister merziban continued: true to your righteous cause of liberating your own territory of taiwan and restoring your legitimate and lawful right to the seat in the united nations, the u.a.r. people regard you as the sole representative of the great chinese people as a whole. the minister also declared that the u.a.r. people would faithfully adhere to their stand of supporting the indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism.

minister merziban praised the achievements made by the chinese people in various fields. he said: every new achievement of yours is a new strength for the people of the world in their struggle for freedom and justice.

u.a.r. ambassador to china salah el-abd and minister mahmoud hassan selim of the u.a.r. embassy in peking were present at the meeting and the banquet.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including chou hua-min, chen mu-hua, fu hao, wang ming-chun, sun chun, ho chi and yang yang.

US

US Gold Reserves Fall Below 10,000 Million Dollars

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1971)

the u.s. gold stocks for backing the dollar fell below the 10,000 million dollar level last month, according to washington reports. this shows an unprecedentedly grave dollar crisis.

the u.s. treasury department announced yesterday that the u.s. total reserve assets, including gold, convertible foreign currencies and "the special drawing rights" or "paper gold" adopted recently as an international reserve asset, dropped to 13.504 billion dollars in june, more than 300 million dollars lower than may. this was the lowest level since august 1938. the u.s. gold reserves dipped 61 million dollars last month to 10,507 million dollars. but the international monetary fund currently holds 548 million dollars in priority claims against the gold assets. this reduced the net usable bullion reserves of the united states to 9,959 million dollars.

since the beginning of this year, the u.s. balance of payments has deteriorated rapidly with u.s. foreign trade also on the decline. unfavourable trade balance took place in april and may, which was followed by huge outflow of gold reserves in may and june. under such circumstances, the dominant position of the u.s. dollar in the monetary system of the capitalist world has become more shaky.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 10, 1971 No. 4953

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Armymen and Civilians in Various Areas Widely Launch Support-the-Army and Cherish-the-People Activities To Greet the 44th Anniversary of the Founding of the Great Chinese PLA

- We are determined to strengthen further army-civilian solidarity, promote revolution and stimulate production and promote work and war preparation still better, take practical action in consolidating and strengthening the proletarian dictatorship, be ready at all times to annihilate all invading enemies and to liberate our sacred territory of Taiwan province, and do our part in supporting the anti-US and save-the-country war of the people of the three Indo-China countries and the revolutionary struggle of the people of the whole world

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 27, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, July 26) Armymen and civilians in all parts of our country are widely launching support-the-army and cherish-the-people activities to greet the 44th anniversary of the founding of the great PLA. The commanders and fighters of the PLA and the broad masses of militiamen and the revolutionary masses of various nationalities conscientiously study the series of Chairman Mao's great teachings "Support the army and cherish the people," "The Army and the civilian population should unite as one, and then let us see who in the world can defeat us," etc. They are determined to strengthen further the Army-civilian solidarity, promote revolution and stimulate production, and promote work and war preparation in a still better manner, take practical action in consolidating and strengthening the proletarian dictatorship, be ready at all times to annihilate all invading enemies and to liberate our sacred territory of Taiwan province and make a contribution in support of the anti-US and save-the-country war of the

people of the three Indo-China countries and the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

Seriously Learn from the PLA

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Let the whole country learn from the PLA," the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres of the No. 1 Automobile Works of Changchun during the support-the-Army and cherish-the-people activities are further carrying out a campaign to learn from the "Model Red 9th Company in Studying Chairman Mao's Works" stationed at the branch foundry of the Works.

The Red 9th Company arrived at the branch foundry of Changchun No. 1 Automobile Works in 1967 on a support-the-Left mission. For three years and more, lifting high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, members of the company led the masses in assiduously and creatively studying Chairman Mao's works in a continuous effort to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. This has enabled the works to change rapidly the features of "one always in difficulties" and become at once an advanced group of Kirin Province in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Because of its right way of thinking, its proper style, and its good traditions, the Red 9th Company has given the workers a profound education. The workers of the plant expressed the determination to learn seriously from the Red 9th Company and turn the automobile works into a Mao Tse-tung's thought college. The revolutionary committee of the works also worked out a resolution to learn from the Red 9th Company.

During the learn-from-the-Red-9th-Company activity, the workers and cadres of the whole works invited the commanders and fighters of the Red 9th Company to recount their experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and their understanding in giving prominence to proletarian politics in the performance of various tasks at report meetings, discussion-application meetings, etc. Many branches of the works sent one group after another of workers to the Red 9th Company to mingle with its commanders and fighters in "one-helps-one" and "one pair red" activities in a serious effort to acquire the experience of the Red 9th Company.

After being a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the works, worker Wang Ch'ing-i takes the Red 9th Company as a mirror or an example for his own ideological revolutionization and, although promoted to a new position, strives to remain unchanged in consciously fighting self and criticizing revisionism, in maintaining a high level of ideological revolutionization, and in maintaining the true colors of an ordinary laborer.

After acquiring the experience of the Red 9th Company Wang Yü-chin, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, tried to help a young worker by paying several tens of visits to his family and holding several hundreds of heart-to-heart talks with him. At last, this youth was enabled to raise his consciousness. Wang Yü-chin said, "In learning from the Red 9th Company, we must act like the Red 9th Company and direct our efforts to remolding and educating people."

Because of a wound suffered during the War of Liberation, deputy secretary of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the works Sang Chin-ch'iu was poor in health and prone to get sick. But he doggedly took the Red 9th Company as an example and assiduously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. He went deep into the midst of the lower levels and combined labor with investigation and study. In remolding his world outlook, he seriously tried to remold his own subjective world outlook. He won the praise of the workers.

The learn-from-the-Red-9th-Company activity gives a considerable boost to the penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the Changchun No. 1 Automobile Works. In the whole works at present, there have emerged over 2,000 activists in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, over 50 "4-good" workshops, more than 600 "4-good" groups and shifts, and 7,500-odd "5-good" workers. Under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of workers and cadres perseveringly put politics in command of production. The revolution becomes a spectacular affair. Production has climbed up day by day. Compared with the corresponding period last year, output of motor cars for the first half of this year showed an increase of 17 percent.

Show Fervent Support for Fraternal Soldiers

The militia company of Shaochia brigade of Hsin-an commune, Haiyang hsien, Shantung Province, has developed a glorious revolutionary tradition and in various respects showed fervent concern and energetic support for the PLA. Together with the armymen stationed at the local area, the militiamen have done their part in defending and building the outpost at the Yellow Sea of the motherland.

Holding high the great red banner of Chairman Mao's idea on people's war, this militia company teamed up with regular forces in fighting the Japanese invaders and annihilating the Chiang bandits on many occasions during the Anti-Japanese War and the War of Liberation. Together with their fraternal soldiers, these militiamen ate out of the same pot of rice, stood guard at the same outpost, cultivated the same plot of land and fought in the same trench. After the nationwide liberation, they kept making revolution non-stop. They cited an advanced unit in supporting the Army and cherishing the people and forming a united defense force with soldiers and civilians. Their representatives attended the National Militia Work Congress and the National Militiamen Work Forum and twice had the pleasure of meeting the great leader Chairman Mao.

Shaochia brigade of today still presents a moving scene with militiamen and PLA commanders and fighters closely united as members of the same family. To help those cherished as relatives of the PLA, militia political instructor and secretary of the brigade's Party branch Shao Yüan-sheng acts on his own initiative as political teacher for the 5th company of a certain unit stationed at the local area. He leads the commanders and

fighters to martyrs' tombs where he recounts the history of the two-line struggle, the history of class struggle of the local village and the tear-jerking story of woes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. He helps the army unit to conduct education on class struggle and line struggle for the commanders and fighters.

One day it was raining. A team of PLA fighters was passing by the site of Shaochia brigade on its way to an island on a mission. The militiamen found that all the fighters had their cotton-padded coats soaked through. They thought that being strangers on the island, fighters would run into difficulties when it came to making proper arrangements for their own billeting. On their own initiative, the militiamen brought from home their own quilts and took off the clothes they were wearing and gave these to the soldiers. All these were taken to the island in a boat by several relatives of the soldiers led by Shao Yüan-sheng. Deeply moved by the concern of the masses, the fighters said, "It is not just what several pieces of clothing count. More important, it is an act demonstrating the affectionate concern of the poor and lower-middle peasants." The militia women of the militia company formed into three support-the-Army groups and at all times helped the fighters at the barracks mend clothes and take out the stitches of cotton-padded quilts so the covers might be washed.

While helping members of the PLA, the militiamen of the Shaochia militia company also joined the commanders and fighters on patrolling duties. Having regard for the needs of actual war, they joined the PLA military training. In the first half of this year, they staged seven combat exercises with the PLA and attained the object of properly summoning, rallying, deploying and recalling the men and assigning the right people to the rounding up of enemies, the defense of a position, the caring for the wounded and of the aged, the feeble and the young, surveillance over elements of the four categories of people, and a watch over supply boats. The militiamen said, "We must further strengthen Armymen-civilian solidarity and build the outpost at the Yellow Sea into an impenetrable and indestructible wall of steel and guard against the invasion of the sacred territory of our great motherland!"

Solidarity and Abiding Friendship Between Armymen and Civilians

On the Kung-nai-ssu grassland of the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou, Sinkiang, a mass campaign for supporting the Army and cherishing the people is unfolding in depth. The commanders and fighters of the 3rd Company of a certain PLA unit and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Kazakh, Uighur, Han, Hui and other nationalities show mutual concern and mutual help. The grassland is enveloped in an aura of kinship and camaraderie, with the Armymen cherishing the people and the people supporting the Armymen.

From the bottom of their hearts, the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities of the No. 3 brigade cherish the fraternal soldiers dearly. When the 3rd Company first moved into the brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants greeted the new arrivals in a ceremony reserved only for one's own relatives.

Worker Ma Ching-li, formerly a poor peasant, stood by during the day to minister to the personal needs of the commanders and fighters. At night, he got so delightfully excited over it that he could hardly make himself sleep. Before liberation, for three generations, the Mas hired out as porters. Ma Ching-li's grandfather carried things for landlords all his life and got heavily into debt. He died in frustration. Ma Ching-li's father also carried burdens for landlords. He still could not keep his family alive. Ma Ching-li's two elder brothers starved to death during a flight from a famine. His younger brother had to be sold. His father worked so hard that his back bent and ached. Ma Ching-li had to take over as a shepherd, and at the age of 12 slaved for the landlords.

It was the Communist Party and Chairman Mao that delivered Ma Ching-li out of his hellish life. He and his family now enjoy a happy life. He himself has gloriously joined the Communist Party. He felt that the practice of making the commanders and fighters recall the bitterness of the past in the light of the sweetness of the present could further stimulate their fervent love for the great leader Chairman Mao and their profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao. This he considered as the best gesture of his support for the army. Therefore, early next day, he approached the commanders and fighters of the No. 3 Company and recounted the sad history of his family suffering in the old society. This gave everyone a profound class education.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities of the No. 3 brigade show concern for the commanders and fighters of the 3rd Company while the commanders and fighters of the 3rd Company also earnestly and warmly help the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities of the No. 3 brigade.

On learning of the No. 3 brigade's need of further improving the whole militia organization, the latter immediately sent commanders and fighters to help the militiamen make a good job of ideological development, with the "two Resolutions" taken as a weapon. Thereafter, the commanders and fighters of the 3rd Company and the militiamen of the No. 3 brigade constantly teamed up in the study of Chairman Mao's works and in calling meetings to recall the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness and criticism or discussion-application meetings and unfolding a "4-good" campaign. The two "companies" are forging ahead shoulder-to-shoulder along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

One summer night there came a sudden torrential rain. This threatened the safety of the 200,000-odd catties of wheat just threshed on the wheat field. At this crucial moment, the PLA fighters without the least hesitation took off their raincoats and threw them over the wheat as a protective covering. The militiamen of various nationalities were deeply moved by the cherish-the-people act of the PLA. They were quick to take out their own quilts to cover up piles of wheat or give their own clothes for the PLA fighters to put on.

The women battery platoon of this brigade was composed of women of less than 20 years of age. When members of the platoon first began military training, they got so tired in the process that their limbs ached all over. Some individuals developed the idea of shrinking from hardship and fatigue. The commanders and fighters regaled them with an account of our Army's glorious tradition of fearing neither hardship nor death and its heroic deeds. They also set examples by words and deeds to teach the members of the platoon. This gave the women battery platoon a source of great inspiration and courage in overcoming difficulties. Through training hard in the skill of annihilating the enemy, not a few of the militia women developed bruises and welts on their shoulders, blisters on their heads, or injuries to their feet. Yet all this was nothing to them as they continued their tough drilling without interruption.

They said, "Oxen and sheep are thriving on the Kungnaissu grassland. Nomads must keep a watch every minute of the day to keep them from attacks by ravenous wolves. To maintain the peace and order of the grassland and keep it from the invasion of the enemy, we must train hard in the annihilate-the-enemy skills. No difficulties and no obstacles in the world will deter us!" Thus in a short time, the female gunmen became adept at the handling of the weapons in their hands. At the end of the year, the whole platoon was cited a "4-good" platoon.

In the Kungnaissu grassland of today, the Armymen and civilians are united as one--a great wall set up in a joint defense effort. The Armymen and civilians help and encourage each other. As a result, the 3rd Company has been cited a "4-good" company. The militia company of the No. 3 brigade also becomes an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought known far and near. In the spring of this year, both the 3rd Company and the No. 3 Brigade Militia Company were represented at a Congress of Activists of the Ili Area in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought.

A Hero's Home Town Emulates the Hero

On the eve of the "August 1" anniversary of the founding of the Army in Ipin hsien, Szechwan Province, or the home town of combat hero Ch'eng Shao-kuang of the Chinese PLA, the broad revolutionary masses enthusiastically unfolded support-the-Army and preferential-treatment-for-Armymen's-relatives activities. Many offices, factories and rural people's communes held forums and report meetings in studying the glorious traditions of the PLA and acquiring the revolutionary spirit of infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao and to the Party of hero Ch'en Shao-kuang. They were dedicated to the defense of the motherland. Such activities as comforting local garrison troops and their dependents and surviving relatives of martyrs were also launched.

These days, Ch'en Shao-kuang's mother Yüan Pang-lien was in a state of great excitement. She repeatedly studied the important articles in the two newspapers and one magazine of the Center in commemoration of "July 1." Every bit she studied she put to immediate use in an effort to raise her own

consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. In disregard of her advanced age and poor health, she showed up at many places making reports and preaching the great thought of Mao Tse-tung or eulogizing the brilliant victory of Chairman Mao's army-building line. Invited to address a support-the-Army and preferential-treatment-to-Armymen's-dependents meeting held in Lungchang hsien over 200 li away, she enthusiastically recounted her understanding of the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and also the heroic deeds of Ch'en Shao-kuang. She said, "From personal experience, we poor and lower-middle peasants have come to understand that we owe everything to the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Army of the people. We must never forget that the enemies at home and abroad who will never reconcile themselves to their defeat, and never forget the class sisters and brothers still suffering in the rest of the world. We must take firm hold of the rifle, and promote revolution and stimulate production, work and war preparation in a fight for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution!"

At a time when we were greeting the "August 1" anniversary of the founding of the Army, the militiamen throughout the hsien further launched activities in acquiring the revolutionary spirit of hero Ch'en Shao-kuang. With the latter taken as an example, the militiamen of Iput'an commune in the home town of Ch'eng Shao-kuang, assiduously applied themselves to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a bid to be the pace-setters in the three major revolutionary movements. They energetically drilled in preparation for war and trained hard in skills of annihilating the enemy. On the eve of "August 1," the militiamen of the whole commune made an initial "4-good" assessment. Two militia companies were cited "4-good" companies, 11 militia platoons, "4-good" platoons and over 250 residents, "5-good" fighters.

Fight Shoulder-to-Shoulder To Build a Great Wall

Following Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Sharpen vigilance and safeguard the motherland," and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and holding high the banner of "Supporting the Army and cherishing the people," the Armymen and civilians of Hsiyang Island, Hsiaopu hsien, Fukien Province, which is an advanced coastal outpost of ours, are united as one and fight shoulder-to-shoulder in the joint struggle to safeguard coastal defense and build the island. They have scored continuous new victories in the struggle against the enemy who tried to violate our coastal defenses and in the struggle in production. The result was a combat bulwark, impenetrably and indestructibly built on the frontline of the East Sea.

Facing the Taiwan Straits, Hsiyang Island is separated from the bandit Chiang-occupied Matsu Islands by a stretch of water. For over a dozen years, the Armymen and civilians on the island shared the same will in the defense of the island and teamed up as members of the same family in building the island. In the struggle to defend the motherland and build the island, they scored outstanding achievements. The Party committee of the Army unit stationed on this island and the local militia battalion have

been cited respectively as advanced groups in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the PLA units of Foochow and at the Foochow provincial level. They formed "one red pair" on the coastal front of the East Sea.

The Armymen and civilians on Hsiyang Island constantly associated the new trends in class struggle at home and abroad with the study of Chairman Mao's writings on the unchanging aggressive nature of imperialism. Witnessing the sabotage activities conducted by the Chiang gang at the frontal position facing the enemy-held islands, they unfolded revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of the dying out of the class struggle, and indignantly denounced the towering crimes of US imperialists and the Chiang gang. They showed mutual help and attained the aim of remaining unchanged in a persevering effort to get poised for war at all times no matter what the change of a given situation and of relaxing in no way the war preparatory effort no matter what the pressure of other assignments.

Having stood guard on the island for many years without having a close brush with the enemy, old basic-level cadre Chang Mei-mei for some time had the peaceful lethargic idea. The PLA platoon leader Chung Shang-jung who had formed a "one-helps-one" pair with him joined him in the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and helped him foster the idea of making persevering efforts to get prepared against war at all times. Thanks to Chung Shang-jung's help, Chang Mei-mei made it his determination to "stand guard until imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries are all wiped out and shoulder the rifle until the whole of humanity is emancipated." With redoubled vigilance, he joined the PLA fighters in patrolling the area around his own outpost. Recently, the Army units and the militia organizations generally carried out education in the Party's basic line and associated such education with regular class education, current-trend education and internationalist education. This further strengthened the concept of war preparedness on the part of the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

Where there already exists a forbidding impenetrable military breast-work, a formidable city wall will shape up, if just given public will. The Armymen and civilians on Hsiyang Island shared the same hatred against the same enemy and got all set against all emergencies. They combined energetic efforts in production with intensive training. They were determined to take practical action by "grasping revolution and stimulating production, work and war preparation and build the coastal defense line into a frontier base in defense of the motherland and into a frontal position to liberate the motherland's sacred territories of Taiwan, the Pescadores, Quemoy and Matsu, and do their part in the liberation of Taiwan.

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Close Ties between Armymen and Civilians on Chinese Offshore Island

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 30, 1971)

close ties, like those of the fish and water, have been created between a company of the chinese people's liberation army guarding an off-shore island in the yellow sea and the fishermen there. guided by chairman mao's great teaching "supporting the army and cherishing the people", the armymen and civilians care for each other, and love and help each other. there are many moving stories about the ties between them.

mother lu loves people's soldiers

poor peasant mother lu is a model in supporting the army. she regards the p.l.a. men as her sons and often washes or mends clothes and quilts for them. she is glad to see how rapidly the fighters are maturing politically.

a group of new fighters came to the island last spring. five of them called on mother lu at her home at dusk one day. the visitors wanted to fetch water and sweep the courtyard for her, but she snatched the buckets and broom out of their hands and invited them in. mother lu told the visitors how the armymen and fishermen guarded the island shoulder to shoulder and how things stood as regards the revolution and production there.

she also spoke of her suffering in the old society. as a child of six, she had been sold to serve as housemaid to a landlord named liu. one day she was serving at the table. the landlord thought she was too slow in doing things and kicked her off her feet. the little girl fell on to a burning stove and fainted. at this, mother lu showed them a scarlet scar on her leg.

mother lu's story aroused wrath of the new fighters at the man-eating old society. a fighter coming from the yellow river basin said: "in the old society the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords never cared for the people's well-being. the yellow river used to inundate the banks. my family had to flee our village and go begging. we lived as miserable a life as mother lu did. it is the chinese communist party and chairman mao who delivered us from the abyss of suffering and have led us to today's happy life."

the conversation brought mother lu and the new fighters closer. she told them never to forget the past suffering and urged them to keep firm hold of the gun, heighten their vigilance and defend the motherland. the fighters expressed their determination to strive to be chairman mao's good fighters and help defend the socialist motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

take armymen across sea amid storm

on a bitter winter morning, militia platoon leader lu lao-ching got an order from the higher authorities that he and several other militiamen immediately take an army unit by motor junk to an island five kilometres away. they lost no time in setting off.

the motor junk was heading for the island at full speed. just as it neared the island, a gale blew up and the sea became stormy. lu lao-ching knew that they must try to land quickly; delay would increase the difficulties.

as the junk was drawing near the island, he shouted to the militiaman at the helm: "get ready to land exclamation" but the gale and tossing waves frustrated their efforts repeatedly. lu lao-ching and militiaman lu lao-yu immediately took down the sampan at the stern and asked the armymen to get in. the little sampan made its way amid furious waves. lu lao-ching fearlessly steered the boat towards the island. the sampan made several rounds of the island, but they could not find a place to make a safe landing. the sampan might strike reef at any moment. lu lao-ching jumped into the sea and pressed his shoulders against the sampan. he shouted: "comrades, land exclamation" the soldiers jumped onto the island like tigers.

after the soldiers were all on the island, lu lao-ching was helped into the sampan. lu lao-yu put a cotton-padded coat on him and asked: "do you feel cold?" pointing at the p.l.a. men on the island undertaking a task, the platoon leader said: "however cold the weather and the water, our hearts are warm exclamation"

armymen and civilians transform beach

in the high tide of the mass movement last winter to learn from the tachai production brigade, the party branch of the p.l.a. company stationed on the island suggested to the party branch of a production brigade that a beach be transformed into farmland. the party branches led the fighters and peasants in conscientiously studying chairman mao's great teachings "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. this fired them with more confidence to reclaim the beach for the revolution.

early the next morning, the p.l.a. fighters and commune members arrived at the beach with spades and picks. it was the dead of winter and the land was frozen hard. the fighters and the commune members armed with mao tsetung thought worked side by side. displaying the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they braved snowstorms and carried earth to the sandy beach from the foot of a hill one kilometre away.

after hard struggle, they created five mou (15 mou to a hectare) of level land and sowed seeds. now the maize is growing well and a good harvest is in sight.

ARMY DAY EDITORIAL

Commemorate August 1, Army Day

-- Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

"commemorate august 1, army day" is the title of a joint editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" marking the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the full text follows:

the chinese people's liberation army founded and led by our great leader chairman mao and commanded by vice-chairman lin has now passed through 44 glorious years in which it has grown in strength and advanced triumphantly in the storms of domestic and international class struggles and the inner-party struggle between the two lines.

the chinese people's liberation army is a powerful weapon of the chinese communist party and the chinese people for seizing and consolidating political power. as soon as it was born it presented itself before the chinese people as an army of a completely new type. it comes from the people and firmly relies on them. growing from a small and weak force into big and strong, it carried on 22 years of revolutionary wars along an arduous and tortuous road and fought to create the people's regime. during the 22 years since the founding of the people's republic of china, the army has carried forward its fine tradition of being a fighting force as well as a working force and a production force. together with the people of the whole country, it has persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, smashed aggression and subversion by imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, won victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and built the motherland into a socialist country which has taken its first steps on the road of prosperity.

the people's liberation army is invincible because it is boundlessly loyal to the party, the people, the great leader chairman mao and his proletarian revolutionary line. it arms itself with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought -- the theoretical basis guiding the party's thinking -- and consistently keeps to a firm and correct political orientation. it strictly observes the principle (boldface begins) the party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the party (boldface ends) and places itself under the party's absolute leadership, going where the party directs and acting as chairman mao teaches. it takes whole-hearted service to the people as its purpose and identifies its responsibility to the people with its responsibility to the leading organs of the party. it has maintained remarkable unity in its own ranks as well as with those outside its ranks. and it has a conscious discipline, a strong sense of revolutionary vigilance, a heroic spirit to vanquish all enemies and the strategy and tactics for people's war. it is an army which integrates patriotism with internationalism. there is vigorous revolutionary political work to ensure party leadership over the army politically, ideologically and organizationally. history has fully testified to this truth: (boldface begins) we are the great people's liberation army, we are the troops led by the great communist party of

china. provided we constantly observe the directives of the party, we are sure to win. (boldface ends)

we are now in a great new era of revolution. the world is changing, changing more and more favourably for the revolution and unfavourably for counter-revolution. chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970: "(boldface begins) the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today. (boldface ends)"

a new high tide in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is sweeping the world. asia with its more than one thousand million people is in revolt. africa is seething. latin america is in tumult too. the people of the united states have kindled the raging flames of a revolutionary movement. the revolutionary struggles waged by the people of north america, europe and oceania are surging ahead. the political consciousness of the world's people is much higher than a decade ago or even five years ago. the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in various countries are constantly developing and growing stronger in the course of struggle. the universal truth of marxism-leninism is being recognized, grasped and applied by more and more revolutionary people of the world. in carrying out military aggression and political deception, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs have educated the people by negative example and this has enabled the people to see both their ferocious features and inherent weakness. through practical struggles, the people of various countries in the course of time have exploded superstitions about u.s. imperialism. they dare to challenge, resist and fight it, and they dare to take up arms and continuously use revolutionary wars to defeat the wars of aggression continuously launched by u.s. imperialism and its followers. the great victories won by the people of viet nam and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have set a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating a strong, and a small nation defeating a big. the militant unity of the people of various countries is growing rapidly and the international united front against u.s. imperialism is expanding constantly. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are colluding and contending with each other; they are making redoubled efforts to extend their forces of aggression to the vast intermediate zone in an attempt to redivide the world, and this has made the people throughout the world rally together and attack them. there is a growing tendency for medium and small nations to get united in opposing the politics of hegemony pushed by the superpowers. people want to make revolution, nations want liberation and countries want independence -- this has become the irresistible trend of history.

the star of u.s. imperialism is now declining just as the star of the british empire did in the past. the overweening plan of u.s. imperialism for world hegemony has gone bankrupt and its policies of aggression and war are running up against a wall everywhere. the positions it occupies in the world are fast shrinking and its followers grow fewer and its opponents more. at home the united states is in the grip of political chaos, economic disorder and social unrest and the people are losing confidence in the government. social-imperialism is sitting on a volcano and is also having a very hard time. domestically it is faced with insuperable contradictions and widespread discontent. internationally it is stretching its hands out everywhere and

pushing its "theories" of "limited sovereignty", "international dictatorship" and "socialist community". this has exposed to the people of the world ever more clearly its expansionist and aggressive nature.

(boldface begins) the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily. (boldface ends) our revolutionary unity with the fraternal socialist countries has become stronger and our relations of friendship and cooperation with many asian, african and latin american countries have developed further. the friendly contacts between the chinese people and the people of other countries, including the american people, are rapidly expanding. we have established diplomatic relations with more and more countries. the u.s. imperialist policy of blockading and isolating china has failed completely. chairman mao's revolutionary diplomatic line has won great victories. china's international prestige is increasing. we have friends all over the world.

the excellent international situation is the result of the development of the basic contradictions in the world today, of the continuous victories of the world's people in their protracted struggles against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, and of the common struggle waged by all the countries and people that are subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by the two superpowers.

chairman mao says: "(boldface begins) all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction. (boldface ends)" imperialism will never change its aggressive nature because it is defeated. sometimes it has to change its tactics and play every kind of insidious trick, but in the final analysis it does so only to serve its policies of aggression and war. although u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism talk about disarmament every day, they are actually engaged in arms expansion all the time. while carrying on nuclear blackmail, they are actively preparing to fight large-scale conventional war. imperialism means war. so long as imperialism exists, the world will have no peace.

the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country should concern themselves with affairs of state and international affairs, conscientiously study chairman mao's may 20 statement, his theses on international class struggle and his revolutionary diplomatic line and policies, and study the historical experience of our party in carrying out tit-for-tat struggles against the class enemies at home and abroad, so as to follow chairman mao's great strategic plan closely and advance victoriously. we should adhere to chairman mao's great teachings "(boldface begins) heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people (boldface ends)", firmly bear in mind that we must keep vigilant at all times and stand well prepared against aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. the better the situation, the more prudent we should be. we should guard against any slackening of our vigilance and be ready to cope with surprise attacks by the enemy. (boldface begins) the people's liberation army is always a fighting force. (boldface ends) the commanders and fighters of the whole army must not at any time relax their fighting will. it is essential to strengthen ideological education

in preparedness against war and conscientiously make such preparations. it is essential to continue strengthening the revolutionization and militancy of the army, carry on political-ideological work in a down-to-earth way and do a good job of military training so as to raise the fighting capabilities of the armed forces in an all-round way. constant efforts should be made to do well in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support the broad masses of the left, support industry, support agriculture, military control and political and military training). the people's militia should be built energetically as a powerful force to strengthen national defence and step up socialist economic construction. preparedness against war is an important aspect and long-term task in carrying out the party's basic line for the socialist period. so long as there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, we should not for a single day forget to strengthen our preparedness against war or consolidate our national defence. our preparedness against war is exclusively for the purpose of defence. (boldface begins) we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack. (boldface ends) this is our consistent just stand.

taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair and brooks no foreign interference. we resolutely oppose "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" and other such absurdities. we resolutely oppose the "taiwan independence movement" and the fallacy that "the title to taiwan remains to be settled". the united states must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan and the taiwan straits. we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation we are confident that our patriotic compatriots in taiwan will not allow any foreign forces of aggression to sever taiwan from the rest of the territory of china.

following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will at all times be loyal to proletarian internationalism and unite with the proletariat and other revolutionary people the world over, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and win victory together. the foreign policy of our party and government is firm and unshakable. it is: to develop relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with socialist countries on the principle of proletarian internationalism; to support and assist the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations; and to strive for peaceful co-existence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence, and to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war. thus we have done and so we shall continue to do. we will firmly fulfil our internationalist duties. whoever opposes imperialism or makes revolution has our support. we resolutely support the heroic albanian people in their just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries. we resolutely support the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. the u.s. forces of aggression and their lackey troops must unconditionally withdraw from viet nam and the whole of indochina, lock, stock and barrel. the u.s. armed forces must withdraw from the southern part of korea, from japan, from other parts of asia and from all other places under their forcible occupation. we resolutely support the heroic korean people

in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful re-unification of their fatherland. the chinese people are determined to fight side by side with the people of japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. we firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. we firmly support the people of african countries in their struggle against aggression, subversion and intervention by colonialism and neo-colonialism and against racial discrimination. we firmly support the people of cuba in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and in defence of national independence. we firmly support the people of latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and their rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters. we firmly support the people of asian, african and latin american countries in their struggle for national liberation. we firmly support the people of the united states in their just struggle against the u.s. government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination. we firmly support the struggles of the working class and other revolutionary people of north america, europe and oceania. we firmly support the just struggles of all countries and people subjected to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by the two superpowers.

under the guidance of the line of unity for victory formulated at the ninth party congress, the people of the whole country have brought about a new high tide in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. we should make still greater efforts in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way, study the history of inner-party struggle between the two lines and do a good job in conducting education in ideology and political line so as to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line even more consciously. in the spirit of continuing the revolution, we should deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, (boldface begins) grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war (boldface ends). armymen and civilians throughout the country must remain (boldface begins) modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness (boldface ends) in their style of work, (boldface begins) support the government and cherish the people (boldface ends), (boldface begins) support the army and cherish the people (boldface ends), strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity and, under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, make determined efforts to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth central committee of the party and strive for still greater victories exclamation

"LEARN FROM TACH'ING"

Emulate the Tach'ing Spirit, Accomplish Heroic Feats

- An investigation report of Sanming Iron and Steel Mill, Fukien Province, in using Tach'ing as an example to restore and develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 25, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary committee and broad revolutionary masses of Sanming Iron and Steel Mill have developed the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" with the struggle between the two lines as the key link and Tach'ing as an example and with support and assistance given by the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA stationed in the mill. They exerted strenuous effort, waged hard struggles, and planted their feet on solid ground, enabling this medium-sized iron and steel mill, which had been severely damaged by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line to be rejuvenated.

Before the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the mill in December 1968, and as a result of the serious sabotage done by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, two iron-smelting blast furnaces of this mill had suspended production for a long time; three steel-refining converter furnaces had been discarded in heaps of dried grass; and the coking plant had been completely destroyed with nine of its ten smoke-stacks destroyed by explosives. After more than one year's time, not only the blast furnaces and converter furnaces were repaired and restored, but sintering machines, iron casting machines, a raw material yard, sediment pools of the iron-smelting system, pure oxygen top-blowing converters of the steel-refining system, and a set of planetary rolling machines of the steel rolling system were also built through self-reliance. At present, steel sparks burst in profusion and molten iron runs like torrents here in high spirits and a thriving atmosphere.

Since the production inauguration of this equipment, the output of iron and steel has steadily risen with continuous improvement of quality and rapid development of variety. In 1970, over 96 percent of the pig iron production was up to standard. Previously, this mill was capable of refining only ordinary steel. Now it is capable of refining silicon steel, stainless steel, ball-bearing steel and other high-quality alloy steels and has increased the variety and specification of steel products to 132 kinds, making greater and greater contributionsto socialist construction of our country.

Conscientiously Sum Up Historical Experience, Resolutely Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

Sanming Iron and Steel Mill was the first medium-sized iron and steel complex enterprise built in Fukien during the 1958 great leap forward period under the brilliant illumination of the general line "going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results

in building socialism," personally formulated by Chairman Mao. This iron and steel mill was forced to close down during the period of temporary difficulties of our country's national economy as a result of frenzied sabotage by renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. After 1964, the steel-refining, steel-rolling, and machine-repairing systems restored partial production due to a resolute struggle waged by the broad masses of workers and revolutionary cadres.

The great proletarian cultural revolution brought forth a vitalizing spring-like climate to Sanming Iron and Steel Mill. After the establishment of the Fukien provincial revolutionary committee, and in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "One is grain and the other is iron and steel; with these two things, everything can be easily handled," the committee decided to grasp the raw material base of Panlo Iron Mine and Sanming Iron and Steel Mill as key spots in developing the iron and steel industry in the province. After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the mill, Sanming Iron and Steel Mill relentlessly grasped the struggle between the two lines, penetratingly unfolded the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and led the masses in rapidly plunging into a battle to restore and develop iron and steel production.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be discussed constantly and repeatedly." In compliance with this teaching, the committees held various types of classes for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to conscientiously summed up historical experience. They used the history of the fierce struggle between the two classes, between the two roads, and between the two lines during the construction of the mill as living teaching materials to conduct line education for both the cadres and the masses. The broad masses went to the site of the severely damaged blast furnace and to the ruins of the dynamited smoke-stacks of the coking furnace to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and indignantly accused Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents of frenziedly sabotaging the iron and steel industry as well as their criminal acts of attempting to restore capitalism, greatly raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They were determined also to restore production in the whole mill within a short period of time, to rapidly develop the iron and steel industry, to make up for the time lost due to delays by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, and to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with actual action.

In the course of restoring and developing production, Sanming Iron and Steel Mill encountered various difficulties. At that time, two blast furnaces had suspended operation for many years and the equipment had been severely damaged by constant exposure to sunlight and rain, and a large number of meters, circuits, valves and pipes had to be overhauled and repaired.

Where could the committee members get the large amount of supplies and equipment needed for restoring production? Members of the mill's revolutionary committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "On what basis should our guidelines rest? They must rest on the basis of our own efforts

and it is called self-reliance." They recollected past experience and lessons and profoundly realized that with regard to the mill's production and construction, whether they should link up indigenous methods with foreign method through self-reliance and arduous struggle and to traverse the road of arming themselves by themselves or whether they should seek ostentation and foreign style to wait for and rely on the upper levels, was a sharp struggle between the two classes, between the two roads, and between the two lines. Whether or not they could act like Tach'ing to resolutely establish the viewpoint of self-reliance among the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel was a key question as to whether Sanming Iron and Steel Mill could rapidly restore and develop production.

Hence, they led the broad revolutionary masses of the mill to relentlessly criticize the trash of the philosophy of foreigners' slaves, the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace, ostentation and foreign style, as well as extravagance and waste pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents.

The committee members relentlessly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the economic fields, enabling the ideology of self-reliance to strike roots in everybody's heart. All of them were determined to use Tach'ing workers as examples and to use their laboring hands to make contributions to the development of the iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers, cadres and revolutionary technical personnel of Sanming Iron and Steel Mill developed the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, actively plunged into one "battle" after another to restore complete production and to make steel for the revolution, winning one victory after another. In July 1969, the No. 2 blast furnace was again thrown into operation. Subsequently, a battle for restoring the No. 1 blast furnace was begun. The broad revolutionary masses displayed enthusiasm of combining revolution with strenuous effort, and braving winds and rain, waged battles in day and night shifts. The brick-laying workers spent only 19 days to complete the overhaul and repair of the body of the blast furnace. Some of the workers responsible for repairing, manufacturing, and installation ate and slept on the work site for more than a month. Some of them continued production work despite illness in order to manufacture the several score tons of components urgently needed for restoring this blast furnace and fulfilled the task of installation in about 20 days.

The engineering work of the No. 1 blast furnace was originally planned to take one and a half months, but it took the workers only one month to complete it successfully. On the eve of last year's National Day, this blast furnace which had lain idle for eight years again poured out red molten iron.

After that, this mill built eight relatively large items, with assistance given by brother units, including sintering machines, iron casting machines, sedi ments pools, a raw material yard, a pure oxygen top-blowing converter furnace,

and a set of planetary rolling machines. These basically materialized the serial operation of smelting and refining equipment, and rapidly created production potential.

Running Machine Industry Through Self-Reliance, Grasping Initiative in Developing Iron and Steel Production

In the course of restoring and developing production, workers of Sanming Iron and Steel Mill persisted in arming themselves by their own effort, vigorously developed the metallurgical machine industry, relentlessly grasped technical logistical construction, and played an important role in developing iron and steel production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. In the course of practice, the mill revolutionary committee realized that the iron and steel mills had many favorable conditions and advantages in concurrently building machines. On the one hand, machine-building departments could get on-the-spot supply of the needed iron and steel materials; and on the other hand, by building machines themselves, iron and steel mills could repair their own damaged equipment and manufacture the needed equipment they needed. Only in this way could they grasp the initiative in developing the iron and steel industry.

The machine-building department of Sanming Iron and Steel Mill was developed from the foundation of a simple machine-repair workshop. In the initial stage of construction, the machine-repair workshop of this iron and steel mill had only 17 old lathes, over 70 workers and a bamboo shed and was capable of repairing some small equipment even with the subsequent and slight expansion of facilities. In the course of developing the machine-building department, the revolutionary committee of the mill led the masses to repeatedly and relentlessly criticize the revisionist trash of seeking ostentation and foreign style, persisted in putting politics in command, resolutely followed the road of self-reliance and combination of indigenous with foreign methods. They fully tapped potentials, adopted methods of repairing old supplies and utilizing waste materials to make processing and reconditioning of products in order to create all by themselves a large number of lathes and specialized equipment that combined both indigenous and foreign methods. They gradually armed themselves, thereby fully developing the power of this mill's machine-building department in the course of its restoration and development of production.

At present, the machine-building department of Sanming Iron and Steel Mill has been greatly developed. The plant has a "large-machine repairing" team responsible for manufacturing and repairing large-size equipment, a "small-machine repairing" team for manufacturing and repairing small-size equipment, in addition to mass organizations for equipment checking and repairs, forming a machine-building and repair network. This machine building force not only insures the supply of certain equipment needed for restoring the plant's production and shoulders the task of manufacturing over 80 percent of the accessories and parts for the plant's production development, but also provides machines and equipment for developing local industries in the area.

Grasping Main Contradictions, Concentrating Effort To Wage a War of Annihilation

In the course of practice, Samming Iron and Steel Mill profoundly realized that during construction undertakings they must comply with Chairman Mao's idea of concentrating military strength to wage a battle of annihilation and to deal with main contradictions of various periods, and arouse the masses to concentrate efforts to tackle the contradictions one by one, thereby achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Concentration of military strength seems to be easy, but it is difficult to actually carry out. Everyone knows that using a larger force to defeat a smaller one is the best method. However, many fail to do so and on the contrary scatter their forces. This is due to the commander's lack of a strategic concept, his bewilderment by complex circumstances, and therefore he is dominated by the circumstances, losing the power to take the initiative and adopting a doctrine of meeting the emergency." In the course of restoring and developing production, members of Samming Iron and Steel Mill revolutionary committee repeatedly studied this directive of Chairman Mao and adopted effective measures to insure the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's teaching concerning the concentration of military forces.

First they organized the broad masses of cadres and the masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching concerning the concentrating of military strength through the summing-up of the history of struggle between the two lines during the construction of the mill, and to incessantly repel interferences from the rightist side and from the side with an outward "Leftist" appearance but rightist substance. On the one hand, they criticized and repudiated those rightist conservative ideas which failed to see the boundless creative power of the masses. On the other hand, they also criticized and repudiated impetuous and adventurous ideas of undertaking things quickly from all sides and making simultaneous advances.

When the restoration work was just begun, various systems and various workshops showed a high degree of activism due to the weak foundation of the past and the desire to assemble equipment into serial operation as quickly as possible. After discovering this state of affairs, the revolutionary committee of the mill organized the broad masses of cadres and the masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings, enabling everyone to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching concerning the concentration of military strength.

On this basis, the revolutionary committee of the mill conducted investigation and analysis of the question of how to concentrate forces, maintaining that iron was the main contradiction of this mill at that time, and that with iron they could set in motion all departments of steel-refining, steel-rolling, machine repair, and transportation. Therefore, they decided to concentrate all strength to wage first of all a "joint battle" of restoring the production of two blast furnaces. Subsequently, they organized one by one the "joint battle" of building sintering machines, iron casting machines, sediments pools, and the raw material yard.

Due to the concentration of forces and the power of massive movement, it not only accelerated the speed of construction but also insured the rapid creation of production capacity.

Second, the plant revolutionary committee relentlessly grasped the revolutionary building of various leadership squads. They requested leadership members at various levels to participate persistently in labor in order to keep extensive, constant and close contact with the broad masses, to overcome bureaucratism, and to establish concrete and effective work-style of planting their feet on solid ground.

Under the leadership of the plant revolutionary committee, leadership cadres at various levels of this mill vigorously made a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscientiously remolded world outlook, personally stood on the first line of "joint battles" to take part in the battle as an ordinary laborer and to direct the battle. They emulated the "iron man" spirit of Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, promoted the work-style of arduous struggle, of exerting strenuous effort, of doing things at thundering speed, and of working through to the end, thereby enabling the "joint battles" for various keypoint constructions to meet the requirements.

For the purpose of reaching the goal of concentrating strength to wage a war of annihilation, the revolutionary committee of this plant also aroused the masses to penetratingly conduct struggle, criticism, and transformation to vigorously revise those irrational regulations and systems which impeded the concentration of strength, to break down boundaries between various jobs, workshops, and sections, and to carry out socialist coordination according to the over-all requirement.

In the face of this excellent situation, the revolutionary committee and the broad revolutionary masses of Samming Iron and Steel Mill firmly remember Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Be modest and be prudent, and guard against conceit and impetuousness." They are determined to raise higher the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to penetratingly unfold criticism of revisionism and rectification of work-style, to relentlessly criticize idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, so as to further unfold the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and victoriously advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Editor

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MODEL PARTY SECRETARY

Woman Party Branch Secretary Full of Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Huhehot, July 30, 1971)

a young mongolian woman communist, wuyunchichiko, is well known on the inner mongolian grasslands for her advanced deeds in leading the masses in building the new socialist countryside. coming from a poor herdsman's family, she is 24 years old.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, she has made great progress and is now the party branch secretary of the najih production brigade of tsaiyu middle banner. in the past few years, she led the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen in transforming the brigade into an advanced unit on the grasslands in learning from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

the brigade is engaged in both agriculture and livestock breeding. it has eight production teams, all located in a narrow gully. the mountains are high and slopes steep. there were sandstorms all the year round and downpours often washed away the topsoil. floods and sandstorms were the two major causes of local crop failures.

after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen took the broad road of collectivization under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, and great advances were made in agriculture and livestock breeding. however, its backwardness was not radically changed because of sabotage and interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, wuyunchichiko and the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they resolved to follow the example of the tachai production brigade and bring about a radical change so as to develop agriculture and livestock breeding.

armed with "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", wuyunchichiko and other cadres of the brigade went from place to place across the mountains and gullies and visited the peasants' and herdsmen's homes, consulting them and relying on their wisdom to combat nature. when thunderstorms occurred, she would stand by gullies to inspect the flow of the floodwater; when strong winds blew up with sandstorms, she would stand where the wind was the strongest to find the direction of the wind. she collected first-hand data through investigation, worked out a plan to transform the land and decided to bring about a drastic change in agriculture and livestock breeding in three to five years. the plan called for afforestation to tame sandstorms and construction of dams and dykes to reduce floods and bring the land under irrigation. the commune members discussed the plan and welcomed it. many of them declared: "we can certainly do what the peasants of tachai have accomplished exclamation"

the brigade in 1970 started to change the river course, reclaim land, dredge irrigation canals and sink wells. people were busy working everywhere along the 20-kilometre-long gully. braving cold weather and sandstorms, wuyunchichiko worked side by side with the peasants and was always ready to do the hardest job. at 20 degree centigrade below zero

in the dead of winter, she put on boots to work in a well, a job normally done by men. the other commune members tried to stop her, saying: "icy water would do you harm, you'd better do jobs on the ground." she smiled, "i fear neither hardship nor death in making revolution." she insisted on doing the job underground. she often worked with men to remove stones from high mountains. once she was injured by a piece of stone at the worksite. the commune members asked her to go to hospital for treatment, but she refused: "it doesn't matter. people are badly needed here. i'm a communist party member and should persist in working in times of difficulty." she bandaged her wound and went on working. she was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants as "a good leading comrade".

thanks to the hard work of the commune members last winter and through this spring, the brigade sank three wells, built 1,000-metre-long dykes, reclaimed 30 hectares of land and built 60 hectares of land that would give stable, nigh yield. this created good conditions for promoting agriculture. both agriculture and livestock breeding were successful last year. grain output was five times that before liberation and the number of sheep rose four times. the brigade also bought tractors, milling machines and huskers. the old poverty-stricken area has now become a prosperous village.

in the five or six years since she became the party branch secretary, wuyunchichiko has set an example for other cadres in serving the people whole-heartedly. one autumn night in 1969, shortly after she returned from a meeting with other brigade cadres, wind blew hard and temperature dropped sharply. she recalled that the potatoes dug up in the daytime were not covered and might be frozen. she asked the production brigade leader to go with her and bury four heaps of potatoes underground. when the job was finished, she said to the brigade leader: "i have now set my heart at ease. a cadre should fear no hardships, and be happy to share with the people their hardships exclamation"

wuyunchichiko is more concerned about others than about herself. she often appears where difficulties are greater. wang ming-wang, son of a poor peasant, suffered from serious appendicitis one midnight. his father being not at home, his mother was uneasy. though wuyunchichiko was ill herself, wuyunchichiko sent for a doctor by telephone for the boy and fed him with water and medicine. early next morning she and others used a stretcher to send him to hospital. the boy was saved. clasping her hand, his mother said excitedly, "you have saved my son. you are our good cadre exclamation"

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imbued with the revolutionary spirit of utter devotion to the people and the collective, wuyunchichiko has won warm praise from the masses. she has been time and again elected activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the commune, banner, league and autonomous region levels. in 1969, she attended the national day celebrations in peking and enjoyed the happiness of seeing our great leader chairman mao. led by her, the brigade has become an advanced unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

MODEL CADRE

Revolutionary Committee Chairman of Northeast China Mining Administration Sets Example in Political Study

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 30, 1971)

yuan hui-min, a representative of the people's liberation army and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the fushun mining administration, reported to a congress of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought on his study over a 20-year period.

he has always combined his study with solving problems arising in the revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. he has worked hard to remould his world outlook in order consciously to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. he says: "to make revolution, it is necessary to study and the purpose of study is to make revolution."

when peace came in early 1950 after victory in the war of liberation, yuan hui-min remained in the army. he studied chairman mao's "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china". chairman mao teaches: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." yuan hui-min recognized that victory in the revolutionary war and the seizure of political power on a national scale were still a long way from the final goal of the revolution. he was determined to follow chairman mao and make revolution in peacetime.

he often says: "one studies revolutionary theory not only to handle one's own work correctly. we must link the study with the socialist revolution and socialist construction going on throughout the country." when the movement for agricultural cooperation swept china, yuan hui-min and his fellow fighters in the army unit studied chairman mao's brilliant teachings "the serious problem is the education of the peasantry" and "without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism." yuan hui-min wrote to his family to propagate the significance of the movement and urged his father and brother to take the lead in joining an advanced agricultural producers' cooperative. at the same time, he organized p.l.a. cadres and fighters to do similar propaganda work among their families.

during the party's rectification campaign in 1957, the bourgeois rightists seized the opportunity to launch frantic attacks on the party. they opposed party leadership and wanted "a rotation system so that everybody in the game can be the banker in turn." yuan hui-min was then deputy secretary of the party branch of his unit. he was indignant at the rightists' attack. with problems arising from this struggle, he studied chairman mao's "on the people's democratic dictatorship" and lenin's "the state and revolution". basing himself on the theory that the fundamental issue of all revolutions is the question of political power and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, he made effective criticism of the rightists' reactionary absurdities by citing vivid examples and explaining revolutionary theory.

with the revisionist trend emerging internationally in 1960, the modern revisionists advertised "peaceful evolution" and building "a world without arms, without war and without troops," in the presence of capitalism and the system of exploitation. their purpose was to lead the world revolution astray. comrade yuan hui-min studied chairman mao's "problems of strategy in china's revolutionary war" and "on protracted war" and lenin's "war and revolution", "the state and revolution" and "the war programme of the proletarian revolution". applying what he learned in the study and contrasting it with the revisionist trash, he saw through the plot of the modern revisionists. he said: "imperialism and the system of exploitation are the root cause of war. so long as imperialism exists, it is betrayal of the revolution and service to the imperialist policy of aggression and war to advertise building 'a world without arms, without war and without troops.'" with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, he organized the fighters to criticize the revisionist rubbish.

the counter-revolutionary revisionist lo jui-ching early in 1964 peddled the revisionist trash that "equal emphasis should be given to military affairs and politics" and that "military affairs means politics." his intention was to oppose vice-chairman lin's instruction on giving prominence to proletarian politics, lead the army's political work astray, and interfere with and undermine chairman mao's proletarian line on army building, for the criminal aim of usurping army leadership and opposing the party. comrade yuan hui-min time and again studied chairman mao's teachings that politics is the commander, the soul in everything and that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and lenin's thesis "politics is a concentrated expression of economics, ... politics cannot but have precedence over economics. to argue differently means forgetting the a b c of marxism." yuan hui-min applied what he learned from his study and contrasted it to the standard trick of the new and old revisionists of using dualism to replace or tamper with marxism-leninism. he recognized that the alleged "equal importance of politics and military affairs" was erroneous as it placed politics and military affairs on a par.

he told the leadership his views. a party committee meeting was immediately called. the meeting studied chairman mao's teachings on political work and yuan hui-min told the meeting about his study. the party committee passed a resolution to strengthen political work, and carry out the "four-good" company (footnote) movement in an all-round way. this fought back the evil trend created by the counter-revolutionary revisionist lo jui-ching and enabled the committee to adhere to the correct political orientation and make progress in fostering a revolutionized and militant style of work. when the intrigue of lo jui-ching to oppose the party and usurp army leadership was later exposed, the cadres recognized the importance of popularizing comrade yuan hui-min's style of study of applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought at all times to distinguish between right and wrong.

in enthusiastic response to the great leader chairman mao's fighting call "the people's liberation army should support the broad masses of the left", yuan hui-min left for a county seat early in the great proletarian cultural revolution. he propagated mao tsetung thought among the masses and enthusiastically supported their revolutionary actions. a handful of capitalist-roaders were afraid that the masses would expose them. they set one group of people against another and outrageously attempted to lead the revolutionary movement down the wrong road.

the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines was sharp and complicated. yuan hui-min carefully studied the "16-point decision" formulated by chairman mao, and lenin's thesis that because of capitalist encirclement and the corrosive scontaneous forces of the petty bourgeoisie, "the new bourgeoisie" was "arising from among our soviet government employees". yuan hui-min was clear that the main target of the present movement is those party persons in power taking the capitalist road. he firmly grasped the general orientation of the struggle, gave warm and courageous support to the revolutionary actions of the red guards, and directed the spearhead of attack at the handful of capitalist-roaders from beginning to end. the revolution proceeded better and better in the county seat.

yuan hui-min had only four years of primary school education. when he started to study books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, he encountered difficulties. but he persevered. no matter how busy work kept him or how late he came back, he devoted two hours to study every day before going to sleep. whenever he came across a new viewpoint in his study, he always pondered over it in relation to practical work until he understood it well. he said: "in studying books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, it is necessary to study assiduously and repeatedly in a sustained way." he has studied "manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution" many times, and "on contradiction" and "on practice" dozens of times. he gained new understanding every time he studies them.

he became chairman of the revolutionary committee of the fushun mining administration in november of 1968. this was a new type of work for him. based on problems arising from his work, he went to the masses and studied "on practice" in the course of his revolutionary practice. he would go down the pits to study and solve problems with the workers. he was injured at work one time and was hospitalized. he summed up his experience in working alongside the workers. when the nurse came into the ward to dress his wounds, she was astonished to find yuan hui-min sitting up in bed and engrossed in writing. he rested one fractured leg on one hand and wrote with the other while beads of sweat rolled down his face. when the nurse urged him to lie down, he said: "i have to take notes on what i study, otherwise i will forget what i have learned." based on the notes he made in hospital he wrote an article entitled "take lead in practice and in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line".

in the course of his study over the years, yuan hui-min has recognized that in studying books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, it is essential to train one's mind in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, destroy bourgeois thinking and foster proletarian thinking, root out ideas of self and develop devotion to the public interest so as to remould one's world outlook. this is necessary because only a selfless person can correctly grasp revolutionary truth and carry it out in practice courageously.

when the revolutionary committee in february of last year discussed how to launch a mass movement, yuan hui-min put forward four measures. most of the members of the revolutionary committee disagreed on the ground that these would restrict the initiative of the masses. yuan hui-min's first reaction was to argue for his proposal although the criticism showed that his proposal had shortcomings. he reminded himself of chairman mao's teaching that one

should adhere to truth and correct one's mistakes at any time. he knew that as chairman of the committee he must be good at rejecting his own opinions when they proved erroneous, as well as putting them forward and, what was more important, he must be good at supporting the correct opinions of others. otherwise he could not be a good "squad" leader. so he willingly withdrew his proposal and warmly supported another proposal.

this is how yuan hui-min pays attention to remoulding his world outlook in study. he has made hard efforts in study over two decades, gaining a deep understanding of what he studies and applies it. his study notes run to 400,000 words and are a vivid record of his ideological revolutionization. comrades praise him on his fruitful study, but this spurs him to become more modest and prudent. he said: "to keep abreast ideologically of the rapid development of the revolutionary situation, a leading cadre must never for a moment relax his study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and his efforts to remould his world outlook. to make revolution all his life, he must study and remould his world outlook all his life." he wrote in his diary: "as long as i draw breath, i will go on remoulding my world outlook."

footnote: "four-good" companies are companies which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging their everyday life.

SALT PRODUCTION

South China Workers Improve Saltfield

(NCNA-English Nanning, July 30, 1971)

the revolutionary workers at no. 1 work site of the beimu saltfield in kwangsi province, south china, have improved more than 100 hectares of saltfields and added more than 70 hectares by damming the sea tides over the past five years. by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have made new contribution to socialist construction.

the no. 1 work site is small and lies along the bac bo gulf. it has more than 100 workers.

the salt workers' socialist revolutionary enthusiasm was aroused in the great proletarian cultural revolution. from the leading cadres to the rank and file workers, they all pondered this question: "the revolutionary masses on all fronts in the whole country are striving for outstanding achievements so as to make still greater contributions to the socialist motherland. what should we do?" after full discussions, they worked out a plan to rely on their own efforts to improve the old saltfield. it called for transformation of more than 100 hectares of uneven saltfield, with installation of pumping stations to lift sea water. it would become a neatly laid out, even saltfield with brine flowing from one evaporating pan to another by gravitation. the more than 500 stone-lined evaporating pans would be improved. the stones at the bottom of the pans would be

replaced by pottery. in this way, they could greatly increase salt output, improve quality and save manpower. this plan would have cost several hundred thousand yuan in state investment. however, the workers decided to do it themselves in line with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance.

led by huang hsiu-yen, an old salt worker and director of the work site, the workers dried brine on sunny days and levelled the saltfields when it was overcast or raining. in the evenings, they went to the nearby pottery plant to collect discarded pieces of pottery. some of the workers' wives offered to help. these joint efforts meant that 61 evaporating pans were paved within two months. through almost four years of struggle, they completed their plan by 1969 to transform the old saltfields. the productive capacity was doubled and about 40 per cent of the manpower was saved while output rose. by adhering to the spirit of self-reliance, they save the state considerable investment.

at the beginning of the summer of 1968 when the project was in full swing, the workers and cadres devised another plan to dry brine in mid-summer.

that is the rainy season in this part of south china. after each heavy rainfall, the workers had to lead in fresh water from elsewhere to wash the saltfield and then drain off the fresh water and the impurities. this meant that production could be resumed only three or four days after heavy rain. but sometimes before the fresh water could be drained off, another heavy rain fell and this affected production. that is why mid-summer was traditionally called the "low production season".

could the difficulties be overcome? with this problem in mind, the workers studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concept "one divides into two". in the light of it they analyzed the mid-summer climate. although the season is rainy and this is an unfavourable factor, there is hot sunshine, high temperature and a fast rate of evaporation -- all of which are favourable factors. the important thing is to master the laws governing changes in the weather and turn the unfavourable factors into favourable ones. this new understanding which the workers arrived at gave them confidence.

the revolutionary leading group at the work site organized the workers to set up 48 experimental points in the rainy season that year. forty-seven of them failed, but the one set up by communist party member huang jui-huan, a veteran worker, was successful. he produced 125 tons of salt in the mid-summer season, nearly three times the average for this period. why were two different kinds of results achieved in the same saltfield and under roughly the same conditions?

huang jui-huan often checks the changes in weather at night in order to decide how to arrange production. through years of practice, he has evolved two methods to ensure salt production in mid-summer. the first is to collect salt around dawn, at 3 to 4 a.m. instead of 7 to 8 a.m. as previously, since it often rains in the afternoon. immediately after the salt is removed from the evaporating pans, he again fills them with brine so that it can dry in good time under the morning sun. the second method is that in rainy weather, the rain water is used to wash the pans and then drained off with the impurities so that as soon as the rain stops, almost all the rain water has been removed and the pans are ready for salt production. behind these painstaking efforts to ensure salt production is his firm determination to produce salt for the revolution and to defy difficulties and hardships for it.

his experience was summed up and spread by the revolutionary leading group at the work site. the workers set up weather observation groups to sum up the experience of peasants and fishermen in the area and collect data on the relation between changes in the weather and the movement of clouds, wind and tides, the reactions of animals and other natural phenomena. thanks to their hard work, the whole saltfield produced 1,900 tons of salt in mid-summer 1969, opening a way to increase salt production in this season.

on the basis of their achievements, the workers at the end of 1968 proposed a plan to build a sea dyke across the hsienchiawan gulf to extend the area of the saltfield in honour of the ninth party congress.

with the support of other work sites, the members of the no. 1 work site formed a 74-men building team. its task was to build a dyke 2,170 metres long, 18 metres wide at the base and five metres high, to turn 70 hectares of beach into salt fields.

this meant moving 160,000 cubic metres of earth and quarrying 20,000 tons of stone. the workers raced against time with revolutionary spirit to build the dyke, day and night, in fair weather or foul.

just when the foundation for the eastern section of the dyke had been laid in the spring of 1969, a wind storm struck, whipping up heavy seas which washed away thousands of cubic metres of earth. the workers re-studied chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." they pledged to overcome all difficulties to carry on this project. "the sea may wash away earth," they said, "but we will carry back many times more with shoulder pole to build the foundation." and, indeed, they soon did.

on july 28 that year, a typhoon of strong gale force, accompanied by torrential rain, struck the bac bo gulf. three hundred and eighty millimetres of rain fell in 24 hours. the builders began to stand guard on endangered sections of the dyke on the night of july 28, grappling with the wind and surging tides. the tide swept in with growing force the next day, rising more than four metres in just two hours. the sea flowed over one section of the dyke and caused a breach two metres long. veteran worker huang nai-hsien, who was the political instructor of the building team, told the workers: "we must do everything within our power to safeguard the dyke exclamation" following his example, all members of the building team, and other salt workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who came to their aid formed a human wall to stop the gap with their bodies. the dyke was repaired after two hours.

the building team completed the dyke which extends across the gulf to cordon off a large tract of saltfield in 18 months of hard work. the project increased annual output by 3,500 tons.

the salt workers have continued their advance under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. at the end of august 1970, when the new saltfield at hsienchiawan had just gone into operation, they started another sea reclamation project involving five times as much work. to date, more than half of the construction work on the new dyke has been completed.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Celebrates Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 29, 1971)

the albanian ministry of people's defence gave a banquet at the central house of armymen here yesterday evening in honour of liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy here, and other chinese comrades in tirana on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the banquet was attended by rahman perllaku, vice-chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence; ziqiri mero, vice-chief of the political department of the people's army; responsible members of all services of the people's army; and siri carcani, head of the first department of the foreign ministry.

in the banquet hall there were a portrait of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

comrade rahman perllaku and comrade ting shan delivered speeches. they warmly praised the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of albania and china.

at the banquet the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the ever lasting militant friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china and to the long, long life of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao. from beginning to end the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the profound friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Delegation Leaves Sian for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Sian, July 29, 1971)

the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the algerian council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs, left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon after concluding a visit to yenan and sian. the delegation is accompanied by ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the distinguished guests arrived in yenan from peking on july 27. they visited the fenghuang hill, yangchialing, "date

orchard" and wangchiaping where chairman mao once lived, and the exhibition hall which shows how chairman mao led the chinese revolution in yenan. the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee gave a banquet and sponsored a theatrical performance in their honour in the evening.

the guests left yenan for sian yesterday. upon their arrival in and departure from yenan, they were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in yenan as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

flying the national flags of china and algeria, sian airport was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of the two countries. bouteflika and the other distinguished guests were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the shensi provincial and sian municipal revolutionary committees and the shensi provincial command of the p.l.a. li jui-shan, li chien-ping and chou mao-chin, as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people. waving bouquets and coloured ribbons, the welcoming crowds shouted "we resolutely support the just struggle of the algerian people against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and algeria exclamation" and other slogans.

the shensi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the delegation. chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee li jui-shan and minister bouteflika proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and algeria and of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. a theatrical performance followed the banquet.

during their stay in sian, bouteflika and the other distinguished guests went to the sian red flag electrical machinery plant and visited scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Other Members of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Visit "Long Live the Brilliant May 7 Directive" Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and other members of the royal government, visited the exhibition "long live the brilliant may 7 directive" here this morning at the invitation of the chinese ministries of national defence and foreign affairs. the exhibition is sponsored by the chinese people's liberation army.

among the visitors were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, chea san and thiounn prasith, and cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam sien an.

the distinguished guests were accompanied on the visit by wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and keng hsueh-wen, leading member of the military museum of the chinese people's revolution.

samdech penn nouth and the other guests were given an account of the exhibition by keng hsueh-wen. they saw the pictures, articles and models on display. they warmly praised the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's thinking on army building, the achievements made by the p.l.a. in carrying out the "may 7 directive", and wished the chinese people and the p.l.a. new success in the struggle to build and defend their motherland.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Comrades of Marxist-Leninist Fraternal Parties and Organizations, Foreign Diplomatic Envoys and Military Attaches Visit "Long Live the Brilliant May 7 Directive" Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1971)

comrades of marxist-leninist fraternal parties and organizations, diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and their wives, and military attaches and deputy military attaches of foreign embassies in china and their wives yesterday and today visited the exhibition "long live the brilliant may 7 directive" sponsored by the chinese people's liberation army in peking. they were invited to the exhibition by the chinese ministry of national defence, the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the chinese foreign ministry in honour of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese p.l.a. foreign journalists and correspondents in peking were also invited.

the visitors were accompanied by wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; wang hsi-ke, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other chinese departments chai cheng-wen, chu kai-yin, sun meng-chi, chou chu and keng hsueh-wen.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian and Chinese Men's Basketball Teams Hold First Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Bamako, July 30, 1971)

the opening ceremony of friendly match between the malian men's basketball team and the visiting chinese men's basketball team was held at the bamako stadium yesterday evening.

present at the ceremony were: yaya bagayogo, malian minister of national education, youth and sports; mani djienebo, inspector general of youth and sports of the ministry; and lamine keita, president of the mali basketball federation.

meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, was also present.

the packed and brightly-lit hall was decorated with the flags of the republic of mali and the people's republic of china. the malian and chinese players were introduced to the spectators amidst enthusiastic applause. they were received by the minister before the friendly match started.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes Dutch Film Director and French Film Worker and Writer

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met and gave a dinner for the internationally known dutch film director joris ivens, french film worker marceline loridan and french writer and reporter jean lacouture here this evening.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly conversation with the dutch and french friends.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned and chinese film workers including ti fu-tsai, kang mao-chao, chen ten-ho, nsieh tien-li, ting chiao, chai chao, li nsi, wang chih, ma yu-chen, chi tsung-hua and chu ke-chin.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Grand Meeting in Korea Celebrates Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 29, 1971)

the ministry of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea held a grand meeting yesterday afternoon to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

respectfully placed on the platform were a portrait of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of korea and china.

hanging on the wall of the meeting hall was the slogan reading "long live militant friendship and unity forged in blood between the peoples and armies of korea and china exclamation"

present at the meeting were colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; and many other officers and men of the korean people's army.

invited there were li yun-chuan, ambassador, and wang yu-chih, military attache, of the chinese embassy in pyongyang.

colonel general kim chol man and chinese military attache wang yu-chih spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, colonel general kim chol man conveyed the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. he said: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army rallying closely around the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its head and comrade lin piao as its deputy head, and following the principle of 'grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war', have made great achievements in the struggle for accomplishing the various militant tasks put forth by the ninth party congress."

he said: "the chinese people bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have turned a backward china into a powerful socialist state. especially in the past few years, they have further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthened the state power through the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"china has successfully carried out several atomic and hydrogen bomb tests, and launched man-made earth satellites. this shows that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army have won great victories in strengthening china's economic strength and national defence and in science and technology. this is a heavy blow to the policy of nuclear blackmail of the u.s. imperialists."

"the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army", he said, "are rejoiced as over their own over all the successes made by the chinese people and people's liberation army and warmly hail them."

reviewing the militant friendship and mutual support between the peoples and armies of korea and china forged in their joint struggles in resisting aggression by japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, colonel general kim said: "the militant friendship and genuine cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of korea and china which have been cemented in blood and have undergone historical tests in the flames of protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle are further strengthened and developed in various domains today."

he said, "the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army greatly value the militant friendship and unity with the brotherly chinese people and the officers and men of the chinese people's liberation army and, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle, will as ever strengthen the militant unity with the brotherly chinese people and chinese people's liberation army, and fight together with them to the end against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the common enemies."

in his speech, military attache wang yu-chin said: "in celebrating the anniversary of the chinese people's liberation army day, we are glad to see the brilliant achievements scored by our close comrades-in-arms -- the korean people's army. the korean people's army is a heroic people's army founded and guided by marshal kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people."

he said: "the chinese people's liberation army immensely rejoices over the great achievements made by the korean people's army and is infinitely proud of having the korean people's army as its close comrade-in-arms. the chinese people's liberation army learns from you, salutes you and wholeheartedly wishes you still greater successes in the revolutionary struggles in the days to come."

he pointed out: "the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change. it is continuing to obdurately push its policies of aggression and war. it still occupies our taiwan province and the southern part of korea, successively makes military provocations against the chinese and korean peoples and carries on its dirty war of aggression in indochina. of late, u.s. secretary of defence laird went to japan and south korea to make secret war plots with the japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi clique so as to strengthen the military deployment of u.s. imperialism in asia, step up the u.s.-japan-pak military collusion and further implement the "nixon doctrine". all these fully lay bare the ferocious features of u.s. imperialism as the enemy of the asian people. japanese militarism reviving under the wings of u.s. imperialism has a rapid ambition. it openly maps korea and taiwan into japan's "sphere of defence" in an attempt to renew its vice dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere."

he concluded: it is of greater importance today to further strengthen the traditional friendship and unity between the peoples and armed forces of china and korea when the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are seriously posing a threat to the security of the peoples of korea, china and asia. the chinese people's liberation army, upholding the teachings of chairman mao, will as ever do everything possible to further strengthen the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries and fight shoulder to shoulder, firmly uniting forever with the korean people and the korean

people's army, till they win complete victory in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

their speeches won warm applause.

a chinese feature film named "surprise attack" was shown after the meeting.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ministry of Armed Forces Holds Meeting in Celebration of Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, July 29, 1971)

the romanian ministry of the armed forces held a meeting here yesterday in warm celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were: colonel general vasile ionel, vice-minister of the armed forces of romania; lieutenant general constantin zamfirescu, deputy-chief of the general staff of the armed forces of romania; and generals and officers from headquarters, all services and bucharest garrison command of the armed forces of romania, over 300 in all.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng, military attache of the chinese embassy lin chien and others were present on invitation.

on the backdrop of the rostrum were the national emblems of romania and china and a streamer inscribed with the slogan: "long live the friendship between the commanders and fighters of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army exclamation" which were flanked by the national flags of romania and china.

colonel general vasile ionel presided over the meeting and made a speech. he warmly praised the chinese people's liberation army led by the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader for its outstanding exploits and its glorious revolutionary tradition in defeating the reactionaries both at home and abroad, in defending the independence and sovereignty of the motherland and in opposing imperialism.

in recent years, he said, the chinese people have achieved more important successes in resolutely putting into effect all the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and in developing industry, agriculture and science and in raising the living standard of the broad masses of the people both in material and cultural fields.

the visit to china of the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu, he said, fully embodied the feelings of mutual respect and sympathy of the peoples of romania and china and the relations of friendship and internationalist unity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

military attache lin chien also spoke at the meeting. he gave an account of the glorious fighting course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army in the past 44 years under the guidance of the revolutionary military line of chairman mao. comrade lin chien warmly praised the armed forces of romania for their contribution to the liberation of their fatherland and the defeat of the german fascists and after liberation, to socialist construction and the struggle in defence of national independence and sovereignty. he said that the peoples and armies of china and romania have forged profound militant friendship in their protracted revolutionary struggle.

comrade lin chien stressed: keeping firmly in mind chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people and army will continuously strengthen the militant solidarity with the romanian people and army and intensify mutual support and assistance between them. the chinese people and army have been and will always be romania's reliable friends in the struggle of the romanian people and army against imperialist intervention and aggression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty as well as in the cause of socialist construction of romania.

they were very warmly applauded by the audience.

the meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

after the meeting, the participants visited a photo exhibition showing the fight and life of the chinese people's liberation army, and saw a chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Sierra Leone Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1971)

a communique on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of sierra leone was signed in peking on the 29th. an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on trade and payments between the governments of the two countries were also signed.

attending the signing ceremony were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and vice-premier li hsien-nien.

attending the ceremony were c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance of the republic of sierra leone and secretary general of the all people's congress, and all the members of the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone he is leading.

chi peng-fei, acting chinese foreign minister, and s.a.j. pratt, minister of external affairs of the republic of sierra leone, signed the communique on behalf of their respective governments.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and c.a. kamara-taylor, leader of the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone and minister of finance, signed the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the agreement on trade and payments on behalf of their respective governments.

also present at the ceremony on both sides were:

members of the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone d.f. shears, s.a. kebe, mrs. nancy steele, edward lamin, a. seray-wurie, alimamy kamara, s.r. fillie-faboe, d.e. cole and a.s.m. johnson; and

leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, li chiang, yuan hua-ping, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, hsi yen-sheng, hsu erh-wei, yang yu-yung and tang wen-sheng.

Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1971)

communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of sierra leone

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of sierra leone, in conformity with the interests and desire of the people of the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

the chinese government and people firmly support the government and people of the republic of sierra leone in their struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

the government of sierra leone recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

solomon athanasius james pratt,
minister of external affairs of the republic of sierra leone

peking, july 29, 1971

Communique on Visit of Government Delegation of Republic of Sierra Leone to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1971)

communique on the visit of the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone to the people's republic of china

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone led by his excellency c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance of the republic of sierra leone, paid an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china from july 24 to 30, 1971.

the delegation consists of: his excellency c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance and leader of the delegation; his excellency s.a.j. pratt, minister of external affairs; his excellency d.f. shears, minister of works; honourable s.a. kebe, member of parliament; alderman mrs. nancy steele, director of the ports authority; alderman mr. edward lamin, chairman of the rice corporation; and mr. a. seray-wurie; mr. a. kamara; mr. s.r. fillie-faboe; mr. d.e. cole; and mr. a.s.m. johnson.

during the visit, chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, met the delegation, and the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation. vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and other responsible persons of the departments concerned held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance of the republic of sierra leone, s.a.j. pratt, minister of external affairs, d.f. shears, minister of works, alderman mrs. nancy steele, director of the ports authority, and alderman mr. edward lamin, chairman of the rice corporation.

the two sides held discussions on the development of the relations between china and sierra leone in the political, economic, trade and other fields. the two sides have reached a satisfactory agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations. an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on trade and payments have been signed by the two sides. the two sides express high satisfaction at the fact that the relations between the two countries in the political, economic and other fields have entered a new stage. the two sides are determined to remove every stumbling-block which has been put by the imperialists in the way of fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

the sierra leone side highly praises the fact that his excellency chairman mao tsetung's thoughts have swept across the oceans and wended their way into the hearts of progressive africans. the sierra leone side expresses firm support for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the so-called representatives of chiang kai-shek in all the u.n. organizations. the sierra leone side holds that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the chinese people, that taiwan is an inalienable part of chinese territory and that the taiwan question is china's internal affair in which no foreign country has the right to interfere. the chinese side expresses sincere thanks to the government of sierra leone for its just stand and for its support.

the chinese side heartily rejoices over the continuous victories won by the people of sierra leone under the leadership his excellency president siaka stevens in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and frustrate the imperialist schemes of subversion and expresses admiration for the pursuance of an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy of non-alignment by the government of sierra leone in international affairs, for its support to the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and for its contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese side firmly supports the government and people of sierra leone in their just struggle to defend their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and in their just struggle against imperialist and colonialist powers.

the two sides note with satisfaction the good development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and believe that with the joint efforts of the governments and people of the two countries, such relations will certainly grow daily.

the two sides point out with pleasure that the present visit to china by the government delegation of sierra leone headed by his excellency c.a. kamara-taylor has made positive contributions to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and sierra leone and to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

done at peking, the 30th
day of july, 1971

Sierra Leone Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea on Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, July 30, 1971)

the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone led by c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance and secretary general of the all people's congress, left here by special plane today for the democratic people's republic of korea on a visit, after its successful friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; as well as several thousand revolutionary people of peking.

the national flags of china and sierra leone today fluttered over the airport. as minister kamara-taylor and the other distinguished guests from sierra leone walked round to bid farewell to the people, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, young people beat drums and cymbals and danced to see off the distinguished guests. cherishing friendly feelings for the people of sierra leone, the crowds waved bouquets and colourful scarfs and shouted: "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and sierra leone exclamation", "firmly support the sierra leone people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation".

"long live the great unity of the asian-african peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

also present at the airport were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

also present at the airport were:

standing committee members of the national people's congress hua lo-keng, wu yu-hsun and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of the departments concerned li kuang-hsun, fan chiu-szu, hsien pei-yi, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, ho kung-kai, han hsu, chao chun-cheng, cheng fei and hsi yen-sheng, and chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

US AND JAPAN

US Imperialist Scheme to Have Japanese Militarism Dominate Asia Again Will Never Succeed

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

u.s. imperialism, badly battered by the heroic indochinese people, is vigorously stepping up its military collusion with the japanese reactionaries in an attempt to make further use of japanese militarism as a shock force in nixon's "new asia policy".

the recent visit of u.s. secretary of defence melvin laird to japan and south korea provides another iron-clad proof of intensified military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and constitutes a flagrant provocation to the people of japan, korea, china, indochina and other asian countries. in a series of secret talks on the so-called "question of security in the far east" with eisaku sato, pak jung hi and other reactionary chieftains of japan and south korea, laird vociferously advocated that "in the 1970s, japan should be the nucleus in the defence of the far east" and wanted the japanese militarist forces to play a bigger role in the military strategy in asia and take over some military duties of the u.s. seventh fleet. he called for the establishment of a "realistic deterrent" as a "joint venture" between u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. what laird has said and done shows that u.s. imperialism is carrying out the "nixon doctrine" with greater stress in order to save it from defeat in asia and get out of its predicament at home and abroad. it is plotting to push japanese militarism to the frontline of u.s. aggression in asia and have the japanese militarists collude with the chiang kai-shek gang and the pak jung hi clique to scrape more cannon fodder for it. showing appreciation for the design of their u.s. master, the reactionary japanese chieftain sato and his ilk unreservedly pledged to give "satisfactory cooperation", willing to act as the servile "overseer" for u.s. imperialist aggression in asia.

in fact, ever since the japan-u.s. joint communique was signed, sato and his ilk have been serving more energetically the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war. japanese reactionaries have been shuttling between washington, tokyo, seoul and taipei, to beef up the new military alliance with u.s. imperialism as the wire-puller and japanese reactionaries as the backbone. recently, dozens of japanese military chieftains, mainly officers of the japanese ground, maritime and air "self-defence forces" with colonel ranks visited south korea and taiwan and openly went to panmunjom in civilian dress to peep at the north. on july 1, sato, chieftain of the japanese reactionaries, personally went to seoul to hold secret talks with pak jung hi and the "special envoy" of chiang kai-shek.

it was disclosed that after the "withdrawal" of part of the u.s. aggressor forces from south korea, japanese "self-defence forces" will be sent to south korea under the signboard of "training" and "defence of peace". this shows that the "triangular u.s.-japan-pak military alliance system" plotted single-handedly by u.s. imperialism is being fortified and the japanese militarist forces, under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, are attempting to re-annex south korea and obstruct the reunification of korea.

under the direction of u.s. imperialism, the secret joint operation plans drawn up jointly by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, such as the "operation three arrows", the "operation flying dragon", and the "operation running bull" which had already been publicly exposed, had their spearhead of aggression directed against the democratic people's republic of korea, china and the three indochinese countries. japan's "role abroad" during wartime was laid down in detail in these plans.

under the japan-u.s. joint operation system, u.s. imperialism vigorously schemed for military collusion between the japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi clique and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. it was disclosed that the u.s. airforce stationed in south korea is under the command of the u.s. fifth air force headquarters in fuchu, japan. besides, the nearly 30 u.s. radar bases in south korea, taiwan, the philippines and okinawa are connected with fuchu by an automatic warning system, so military actions in the far east can come under unified command. to test this system of operational command, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries together with the pak jung hi clique and the chiang kai-shek gang held a large-scale military manoeuvre in 1970. this proves that the u.s.-japan-pak-chiang military integration is being put into force at increased tempo.

since the publication of the japan-u.s. joint communique, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries as well as the pak jung hi clique have conducted repeatedly joint military exercises, taking korea, china and other regions in asia as the hypothetical theatre of operation, they step up the training for "landing operations", "air borne operations", "guerrilla warfare" and fighting in severely cold weather. in may, 1970 the united states, japan and the pak jung hi clique held a three-month large-scale landing operational practice in south korea with japan's iwakuni and okinawa as the bases. on may 26, 1971 the communication units of the japanese army, navy and air force held a three-day military exercise in the areas and seas near china and korea. from may 28 to june 5 the japanese and u.s. navies and air forces held a large-scale joint military exercise in the sea east of korea. japanese warships and u.s. nuclear submarines held many joint exercises along the japanese coasts, guam,

hawaii, etc. a joint exercise of japanese and u.s. navies and airforces with the participation of u.s. nuclear submarines around hawaii is planned for the coming november. commenting on these manoeuvres the japanese bourgeois press pointed out that behind these joint military exercises "lies a strong desire of the united states to have the 'self-defence forces' (of japan) shoulder a considerable share of the duties of the 7th fleet (of the united states)".

it must be pointed out that after the signing of the japan-u.s. okinawa "reversion" agreement, okinawa has become the springboard from which u.s. imperialism instigates the japanese reactionaries to launch aggression against asia and japanese militarism has been given the green light to send troops abroad and attempt to annex china's sacred territories taiwan and the tiaoyu and other islands near taiwan. it was revealed that at present more than 600 troops of the "self-defence forces" are "concentrated for training" in kumamoto, kyoshu, waiting to be sent to okinawa as a preparation for despatching troops abroad.

facts have shown that japanese militarism under the instigation of u.s. imperialism has become a dangerous force of aggression in asia. but "all reactionaries are paper tigers." today, it is the peoples of various countries in the asian and pacific region, not the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, who will decide the destiny of asia. "revolution is the main trend in the world today." the people of japan, korea, china, the three indochinese countries and other asian countries who were the victims of aggression of japanese imperialism in world war ii, still remember clearly the towering crimes of japanese militarism. they firmly oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, and will never allow japanese militarism to ride roughshod over them again. the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' plot of aggression on asia will never succeed.

US

US Budget Deficit Soars to 23,242 Million Dollars in Fiscal 1971

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

the u.s. budget deficit soared to 23,242 million dollars in fiscal 1971 that ended june 30, the u.s. treasury department announced yesterday, according to washington reports. it shows that the u.s. financial crisis has gone from bad to worse.

when nixon submitted his fiscal 1971 budget to the congress on february 2, 1970, he boasted that he was submitting "a balanced budget for 1971". he even anticipated a surplus of 1.3 billion dollars. when submitting the fiscal 1972 budget to the congress on january 29, 1971, nixon had to admit dejectedly that the deficit for fiscal 1971 was estimated at 18.6 billion dollars. but the actual situation was much more serious than what he admitted. the budget deficit in fiscal 1971 has exceeded his estimate by 4.6 billion dollars.

the fiscal 1971 deficit was the second largest deficit since world war ii, next only to that in fiscal 1968 during which the johnson administration frenziedly expanded the war of aggression in viet nam and thereby rolled up a 25.2 billion dollar budget deficit. as the nixon administration clung to its policies of aggression and war, expanded its aggressive war in indochina and vigorously pushed the "expansionist" economic policy at home, its spending increased drastically. despite the imposition of heavy taxation on the american people, the nixon administration still found its spending going far beyond its revenue. hence the drastic increase in the fiscal 1971 deficit.

if the nixon administration continues to cling to its policies of aggression and war, the united states will inextricably be bogged down deeper and deeper in the grave financial crisis.

CHINA AND ARAB REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, July 29, 1971)

li yao-wen, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome ahmed haider, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen who is on a visit to china upon invitation.

ambassador and madame abdo othman mohamed and officials of the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking attended.

attending the banquet were chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of ecoromic relations with foreign countries; wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of the departments concerned chou chuen and ma hsueh-kuei.

vice-minister li yao-wen and under secretary of state haider spoke at the banquet.

li yao-wen spoke highly of the constant achievements in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy and culture made by the yemeni people under the leadership of the republic council and government headed by president abdu rahman al eriani. he sincerely wished the arab republic of yemen new achievements in fighting imperialism and colonialism and in national construction.

li yao-wen said: imperialism and its accomplice are stepping up their political and military schemes in the middle east in a wild attempt to put down the surging arab national liberation movement. the chinese government and people admire the palestinian people for their revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and fighting valiantly. we will unswervingly and firmly support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples.

vice-minister li yao-wen added: there is a traditional friendship between china and the arab republic of yemen.

since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, the friendly relations of cooperation have been growing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. we believe that the current visit of under secretary ahmed haider to china will certainly contribute to promoting the friendship between china and arab republic of yemen.

in his speech, under secretary of state ahmed haider praised the constant growth of the friendship between the people of yemen and china and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

he said: our people and government highly admire the sincere support and aid to the palestinian revolution rendered by the government and people of the people's republic of china. this support is also a support to the people of all arab countries and the world over.

in his speech, under secretary of state haider conveyed the sincere thanks of eriani, president of the republic council, and the yemeni people to the chinese people and government and to the chinese leaders headed by chairman mao tsetung. he expressed warm congratulations to the chinese people on their achievements.

he stated that the yemeni people and government would support the people of the indochinese countries in their just struggle to shake off the colonial yoke and imperialist oppression, win state sovereignty and beat off the u.s. troops and the other foreign accomplice troops.

under secretary of state haider arrived in peking by train this morning for a friendly visit to china after concluding a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

he was greeted at the station by li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including wang hai-jung, chou chueh and ma hsueh-kuei.

also present were officials from the embassy of the arab republic of yemen in peking, and

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strengthen Leadership Over the Study Effort of Cadres At and Above the Hsien Level

- The CCP committee of Lanchow municipality resolutely puts on a solid basis the implementation of Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to study consciously."

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 28, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, July 27) The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "We must teach cadres some Marxism and the more they know about it the better." In compliance with such a great teaching from Chairman Mao, the CCP Committee of Lanchow Municipality has energetically strengthened leadership over the study effort of cadres at and above the hsien level throughout the municipality while seriously paying attention to the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by leading members of the municipal Party committee. This has continuously raised the consciousness of cadres at and above the hsien level and given an effective boost to the intensive development of the city-wide study campaign.

A proper effort toward the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by cadres at and above the hsien level is taken as an important fundamental task of strengthening the ideological development of the Party, by the CCP Lanchow Municipal Committee, which has all along attached very great importance to it. Since the spring of this year, members of the CCP committee have held in succession study classes for three terms and organized cadres at and above the hsien level for conscientious study of the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee and a study of the history of two-line struggle in the Party. Everyone is made to see the importance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought from the high plane of implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Meanwhile, leading members of the municipal Party committee constantly go to various units to make investigations and studies. The aim is to solve

various new problems appearing in the course of study and enable the study campaign to forge ahead continuously.

At present, the enthusiasm of the cadres at and above the hsien level throughout the municipality for the study of revolutionary theory is running very high. Many comrades are capable of closely associating the state of two-class struggle and two-line struggle in their own area and the reality of their own thinking with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works. They take revolutionary theory as a guide to practical struggle.

A deputy head of a leading group of the Municipal Agricultural Bureau used to cherish a feeling of arrogance and self-complacency. He always thought that he knew given situations more than others and analyzed problems with relative accuracy. Therefore, he was often unreceptive to opinions from the masses. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, with the help of the leading members of the municipal Party committee, he constantly adopted the practice of getting up a bit earlier and going to sleep a bit later and firmly making better use of spare time. With certain problems in mind, he conscientiously studied the relevant writings by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and studied Chairman Mao's teachings on the need to guard against arrogance.

Through study, he came to understand profoundly that his way of considering himself better informed of particular situations and more accurate in analyzing problems was in essence "the theory of the wisdom of the leadership" bedeviling his mind. Thus in the depth of his mind, he found the root of his arrogance and self-complacency.

He said, "If ideologically affected with the 'theory of the wisdom of the leadership,' one will inevitably view himself in terms of the metaphysical 'one point theory' (一点論) and exaggerate the role of individuals; or one will inevitably view the masses from the idealist concept of history and fail to see the wisdom and strength of the masses."

With increased awareness, he acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "A change in the world outlook is the most fundamental change." In every way, he cast himself in the role of a willing little pupil of the masses, and went deep into the world of reality and the midst of the masses. He joined everyone in the study of Chairman Mao's works and in the criticism of "the theory that the masses are backward" and "the theory of the wisdom of the leadership" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. This gave a continuous boost to his own ideological revolutionization.

From practice, the CCP Committee of Lanchow Municipality has come to understand deeply that to continuously improve the study movement, we cannot just rely on general appeals. We must go deep into the lower levels to pick out typical examples. The aim is to have a selected point lead a wide area forward and give guidance to people in general." Since the beginning of this year, to promote further the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice among the cadres throughout the city, members

of the Party committee have summed up and exchanged in succession a large amount of relatively valuable and typical experience. For instance, they found that the practice of integrating study with revolutionary mass criticism adopted by the leading squad of the Municipal Communications Bureau made possible a close link between study and practice and also the strengthening of the theoretical character of revolutionary mass criticism, so that relatively satisfactory results were achieved. They immediately contacted the bureau for the sake of seriously summing up such experience. They also organized the leading cadres of various units to come here for study.

The popularization of the experience in study of this bureau throughout the city gave a powerful boost to the city-wide study campaign. At present, many cadres at and above the hsien level seriously relate study to revolutionary mass criticism and have done away with the past practice of separation of theory from reality. To counter idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of the class struggle spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, some comrades have come out with a spate of critical articles of relatively good quality.

In strengthening leadership over the study effort, the CCP Committee of Lanchow Municipality has paid particular attention to the leading role played by the leading members of the municipal Party committee. The leading members of the Party municipal committee set examples by their own deeds and impose strict demands upon themselves. What they demand of the lower levels they must first live up to themselves. Inspired by the leading members of the municipal Party committee, the majority of the No. 1 and No. 2 men of various factories and mines and public offices of the whole city and at the ch'ü and hsien levels are capable of leading in conscientious study.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a member of the leading group of the revolutionary committee of the Municipal Urban Construction Bureau was a deputy director of this bureau and an engineer in charge mainly of technical work. In the past, he paid great attention to technical matters but not enough attention to the study of political theory.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, he reviewed experiences and lessons, both positive and negative, in his work in the past. He came to understand profoundly that though he was in charge mainly of technical work, yet his field was one full of heated struggle between the two lines. If he should fail to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, he would likewise lose his bearings technically and get disoriented from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, no matter what the pressure of work and how tight the time schedule was, he always tried every means to eke out time for study. By striving to take Marxism-Leninism as a guide to his own work, he won the praise of the masses.

* * *

RURAL EDUCATION

Fully Rouse the Masses, Popularize Elementary Education in Pastoral Areas

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 26, 1971)

Inspired by great leader Chairman Mao's directive, "In the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class," the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of Hsianghuang Banner, with the help of their kinsmen of the Liberation Army, go further to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution, touching off a spectacular upsurge of the operation of schools by the masses. Since the turn of last year, the number of schools established by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen has increased by 5 times as compared with that in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, and the number of students studying in school also has increased by four times and more. Every production brigade has a school and every township sets up an educational post. The school attendance rate of school-aged children is 98.5 percent.

The revolutionary committee of Silingol League propagandizes the experience of Hsianghuang Banner in popularizing elementary education. Elementary education has been popularized in six of the ten banners (hsien) in the whole league, with over 95 percent of the school-aged children attending school, while in the other four banners (hsien), the school attendance rate of school-aged children is over 85 percent. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen warmly sing this song of praise: "The red sun shines over the grassland; the poor and lower-middle herdsmen grasp the cultural power. Schools are set up in front of the yurts; the revolutionary red banner is handed down to the future generations."

Operate Schools in Various Forms

The setting up and running of schools by the masses is a deep-going social revolution which is accompanied from beginning to end with the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. At the beginning, two different opinions were expressed on the question of how a school should be run and what kind of a school should be set up. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen suggested rousing the masses to set up schools of various forms in the brigades through self-reliance, by taking into consideration the characteristic that herdsmen lived in scattered groups, and by adopting means appropriate to the local conditions. But some other people suggested "running a school of a good appearance" and they proposed that "the state should build the school houses, send the teachers and pay for the necessary equipment."

In view of these two different opinions, we held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types for more than 120 groups, and organized the cadres and the masses to repeatedly and conscientiously study Chairman Mao's ideas of the educational revolution and to roundly criticize and repudiate

the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, thereby enabling them to unify their thinking on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to raise to a higher level their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen will have boundless wisdom and strength once they have grasped Mao Tse-tung's thought. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In carrying out their work, the cultural workers and the educational workers in the liberated area should adopt appropriate form and content in accordance with the current characteristics of the countryside, on the basis of the needs of the people in the countryside and on the principle of voluntary participation," they made suggestions, worked vigorously and adopted means appropriate to the local conditions, running schools in a flexible way.

To enable the children of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen to attend a school in the vicinity, a school is set up in a brigade which has a relatively dense population; a few schools are set up in a brigade where the people live in slightly scattered groups; mobile teaching posts are set up in a brigade where the residents live in widely scattered groups. A teaching post has at least one student and three or five students at most. Every three to five teaching posts are put under the charge of a teacher who goes on horseback from one teaching post to another to teach the students. When the teacher is gone, the part-time teacher employed by the brigade leads the students to review their lessons or to learn animal husbandry or farming.

Without spending any money of the state and without asking for any manpower from the state, elementary education was popularized in the pastoral area within only a few months. This is a wonder. In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, the whole banner had only 11 publicly-run primary schools, which needed 130,000 to 140,000 yuan for recurrent expenses from the state each year. Yet 67 percent of the school-age children were still kept away from the schools. This striking contrast is the most effective criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him.

Poor and Lower-Middle Herdsmen Manage the School

To strengthen the management of the school by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, the Party branch of each brigade organized an educational revolution leading group, headed by a secretary, taking the poor and lower-middle herdsmen as the mainstay and comprising the brigade cadres, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and the representatives of revolutionary teachers and students in the form of a three-in-one combination, to manage the school. After practice of one year and more, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen learned that the following several points must be achieved in order to manage the schools well:

(1) Grasp the direction in which a school should be run. The brigade-run schools take the educational policy which Chairman Mao mapped out for the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy as their guiding thought, put a firm and correct political orientation in the first position of all work, persevere in applying the two "Resolutions" in educating the students and building the school, extensively carry out four-good and five-good evaluation and comparison activities, generally set up an unchangeable system of "everyday reading," regularly hold study classes and discussion-application meetings and carry out revolutionary mass criticism, and pay close attention to increasing the consciousness of the broad masses of teachers and students in the class struggle and the line struggle. In examining the problems about the enrollment plan, the employment of teachers, the arrangements for teaching and learning and the vacations, the educational revolution leading group always considers and studies them by proceeding from the fundamental problem of creating favorable conditions for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

(2) Grasp ideological revolutionization of the teachers and students. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "All work of a school aims at changing the students ideologically," the brigade-run schools persevere in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating, remolding and training the men and carry out political and ideological work in the innermost being of the teachers and the students.

In K'untulun brigade, one of the teachers once thought that "it is not promising to be a teacher of children, and he had to bear fatigue and receive complaints," and so he was not content with being a teacher. The representative of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen went on his own initiative to have a chat with him and to study the "three constantly read articles," helping him vigorously fight against selfish and impure thoughts and establish a sense of responsibility of teaching children for the revolutionary cause. He changed ideologically, bearing in mind the interests of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and doing everything to meet their urgent demands. Taking with him the precious red book and carrying on his back a small blackboard, he crossed the mountains every day and went from one place to another in all weather to teach the children.

(3) Grasp the improvement of quality in teaching. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Everyone who receives an education should be enabled to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen constantly get together with the teachers to prepare lessons, hear and evaluate the lessons they teach, and help them improve the quality of teaching continuously. Apart from this, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of various brigades who serve as part-time teachers also go periodically to the schools to teach lessons. They hand down to the younger generation their history of blood and tears, accounts of past sufferings and the valuable experience they have summed up in the practice of class struggle and the struggle for production, so that the students receive an education and learn the knowledge which cannot be obtained from books.

Managed by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, the brigade-run schools grow up quickly. In the past year, the mental outlook of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students has gone through a deep change. In the whole banner, 12 teachers have been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and 19 others have joined the Communist Youth League. There also have emerged 451 five-good students and 68 five-good teachers. Ten schools and 17 teachers and students attended the representative meeting of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought held in Silingol League.

Strengthen the Remolding and Building of the Teaching Force

"In the problem of remolding education, it is the teachers who are the main problem." The teachers of the brigade-run schools were selected from among poor and lower-middle herdsmen, demobilized armymen and educated youths from cities. Some people thought that these teachers had a good origin and were red politically and good ideologically, so that they could rest assured after handing their children over to these teachers. Some teachers also felt that since they came of good families, grew up under the red flag and were trusted by the masses, they could of course teach the children well, so that they slackened ideological remolding.

In view of this state of affairs, we organized the teachers and the masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teachings, "In the realm of politics and ideology, a very long period of time is needed to decide 'who will win' in the struggle between socialism and capitalism," and "Every one needs to go through remolding in the course of building a socialist society," and to learn the examples of some brigade-run schools where the educational revolution was hindered because their teachers had ideological problems.

This made them understand that: In the course of teaching, a teacher carries out a particular line in conformity with his world outlook. Those people who think that these teachers have a good origin and are red politically and good ideologically and should be given free rein, and some teachers who think they were "born red," do not understand sufficiently the protractedness and complexity of the class struggle and the line struggle in the realm of ideology.

Grasping the living ideas in the bud and proceeding from class education, we made an analysis of the line, increasing the consciousness of the broad masses of teachers in remolding their world outlook. Meanwhile, we have also adopted the methods of running short-term training classes, calling on-the-spot meetings of teaching and learning and meetings to exchange experience, and summoning full-time and part-time teachers together to prepare lessons, and helped the teachers raise the level of their professional competence. In the past year, brigade-run classes for training teachers have been held for 21 groups at the banner and commune levels, and the publicly-run and brigade-run schools have called on-the-spot meetings

of teaching and learning and meetings to exchange experience on seven occasions. The broad masses of teachers have raised their political, ideological and professional levels considerably.

Perseveringly Take the Road of the "May 7 Directive"

What road should a brigade-run primary school take after its establishment? The masses were divided in two different opinions. Some said that, with the school set up in front of the yurt, their children could learn more cultural knowledge; some others were afraid that if the children learned much culture they would put on new shoes and walk the old road and would again make the mistake of alienating themselves from politics, practice and the masses, so they suggested giving the children more labor to do. In view of these living ideas, we held a League-wide mass discussion, entitled, "How should primary schools in the pastoral area be run?" This made all understand that: To carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of educational revolution in an all-round manner and to advance in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" is the only correct orientation in which the brigades should run their schools.

With thinking improved, we, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching that "while their main task is to study, the students should, in addition to their studies, learn other things," arrange 70 percent of the time for learning culture and 30 percent for learning industrial work, farming (animal husbandry) and military skills and criticizing the bourgeoisie. Less time is devoted to study in the busy season for animal husbandry, and more time is devoted to study in the slack season. In spring and autumn every year, the students are given vacations when animal husbandry is busy (taking care of the newborn lambs in spring and gathering grass in autumn). Each vacation lasts for 40 days or so. In summer, a vacation of about two weeks was granted when farming was busy.

In the past year, the brigade-run schools have been ever improving under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive." In the whole banner, 51 schools have set up small agricultural farms, small livestock breeding farms and small forestry farms and reclaimed more than 1,200 mow of arable land; they also keep more than 3,200 big and small domestic animals, providing favorable conditions for learning animal husbandry and farming.

While learning animal husbandry and farming, the students of Na-jen-t'ao-li-kai brigade, Wen-kung-wu-la commune, make use of their time after school to carry out activities in learning medical work. Almost all the students have learned 12 methods of bandaging wounds in battle and mastered the skills of applying the acupuncture needle to some 30 points on a man's body. They treat the diseases of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the spot. They are deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

- Revolutionary Committee of Hsianghuang Banner, Silingol League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

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Poor and Lower-Middle Herdsmen's Children Go To School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 26, 1971)

The mobile primary school of Ch'ienchin livestock breeding farm in Wusu hsien, Sinkiang, was established by poor and lower-middle herdsmen in 1968 in response to great leader Chairman Mao's clarion call, "In the countryside, the school should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class." In the past two years and more, this mobile primary school has made some achievements in educational revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education.

In the course of running the school, some members of the leading group lacked the confidence in running a mobile primary school well. In the face of this living idea, the leading group held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to study Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution. Proceeding from the class struggle, it roundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, carried out activities of recalling past sufferings and thinking about the present happiness and also the happiness derived from the seizure of power, and asked the old poor herdsmen who suffered bitterly in the old society to tell about the past sufferings of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen that were a result of their lack of political power and cultural power. This made all understand deeply that: Great leader Chairman Mao tells us "poor and lower-middle peasants to manage the school"--this is a major problem in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and also a question of everlasting importance in preventing the state from changing its political color. With their class consciousness raised to a higher level, they became more confident in managing the school. They firmly announced that they definitely would manage the school well.

To strengthen their leadership over the mobile primary school, the revolutionary committee of the livestock breeding farm and the revolutionary leading group of the brigade repeatedly and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant idea about the educational revolution and Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the Party's 9th Congress. They put the educational revolution of this school on the agenda of important business and studied it constantly. They also sent a poor and lower-middle herdsmen's propaganda team to the school to carry out the struggle-criticism-transformation movement under the leadership of the educational revolution leading group. Red ideologically and firm in determination, the poor and lower-middle peasants perseveringly gave prominence to proletarian politics, tightly grasped the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and students and led the teachers and students of the whole school to learn from the Liberation Army and to carry out four-good and five-good activities, thereby pushing the school to advance continuously along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching that "it is imperative to revolutionize education," the mobile primary school has set up five teaching posts in the No. 1 and No. 5 livestock breeding teams in accordance with

the characteristic that the herdsmen lived in scattered groups. The school is set up in the homes of the herdsmen, and the pasture-grounds are classrooms for the students, so that the children of six and a half years old or older of the herdsmen of various nationalities of these two livestock breeding teams may attend school.

In view of the mobile character of livestock breeding, the school moves from one place to another in accordance with the change of season and weather and in company with the livestock breeding teams. In a pastoral area where the pasture-grounds were far away from each other and the herdsmen lived in very scattered groups, the teachers went to teach in the students' homes so that all children of the herdsmen could study. The herdsmen said: "The children attend a school in the neighborhood, so that they also have time to participate in productive labor. If it had not been for Chairman Mao's good leadership, we could not have such a good school here!" They warmly praised the mobile primary school and could not help shouting "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Chairman Mao teaches: "This holds good for students too. While their main task is to study, they should, in addition to their studies, learn other things." Obeying this teaching, the mobile primary school makes sure that there are 230 school days in a year. With regard to the courses of study, students of grades one to three are taught such subjects as Mao Tse-tung's thought, language, arithmetic, revolutionary songs, military sports and manual labor; students of grade three or higher also learn the skills of mating the animals and delivering and breeding young animals. With regard to the methods of teaching and learning, the students gather at the school to learn lessons and the teachers go to the yurts to give the students tuition individually; the teachers teach lessons and the students also teach and learn from one another; the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice is developed in study and classroom teaching is combined with on-the-spot demonstration. In this way, the students understand the lessons taught and can memorize them and apply them in practice. For this reason, the mobile primary school is deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and the students.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All work of a school is aimed at changing the students ideologically." The mobile primary school firmly takes the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics and regards fostering of men with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its most fundamental task. The teachers and students of the whole school persevere in the everyday reading of Chairman Mao's books and take the "three constantly read articles" as their permanent reminder. During the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, students of all grades carry out study with specific problems in mind, in close conjunction with the current situation and with reference to their tasks and their ideological conditions. They carry out study and application in a living way with emphasis on "application." They call discussion-application meetings at intervals of half a month. In this way, the teachers and the students continuously raise their consciousness in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Class struggle is the main subject you must learn," and following Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "Without knowing what classes are, without knowing what exploitation is, we shall not be able to understand revolution," the mobile primary school has always taken class education as a main subject for the students. It adopts the method of "inviting in" and "going out," and conducts education rich in content and varied in form.

The students heard an old poor herdsman T'u-shu-pieh-k'e tell about his past sufferings and saw on his chest a brand which the wicked pastoral lord had made by means of a hot iron. This incited their hatred against the old society. They translated their deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao into solid action. They diligently studied Chairman Mao's books, firmly followed Chairman Mao's sayings and competed with each other in being Chairman Mao's good pupils.

With reference to the conditions in the pastoral area, the mobile primary school penetratingly and perseveringly carries out revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously uncovers and roundly criticizes the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Sinkiang and such revisionist trash as "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms" peddled by them. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the students can distinctly tell Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and are taught an impressive lesson on the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

"Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Tse-tung's thought." We are determined to obey Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," and to go further to arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to make strenuous efforts to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, and to run the mobile primary school as a real, bright-red great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

- Mobile Primary School operated by Ch'ienchin Livestock Breeding Farm, Wusu Hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

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ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Ministry of National Defense Holds Grand Reception Celebrating Anniversary of Chinese People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a grand reception this evening in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, hung on the rostrum.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese people with the revolutionary people of all countries. attending the reception were cambodian and vietnamese comrades-in-arms, comrades-in-arms of fraternal marxist-leninist parties and organizations, distinguished guests from various countries, diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches of various embassies. leading comrades of the chinese party, government and army, representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers, militiamen, art and literary workers, and physical culture workers attended the reception.

the distinguished guests on the seats of honour were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs;

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party;

thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of albania in peking;

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking;

tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and madame mahmoud.

on the seats of honour were chinese leading comrades of the party, government and army: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chiang ching, huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, chu teh, li hsien-nien, yeh chien-ying, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee;

chi teng-kuei and li teh-sheng, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council; chang tsai-chien, liu hsien-chuan, hsiao ching-kuang, su yu and wang shu-sheng, leading members of the p.l.a.; and keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the p.l.a., spoke at the reception. he reviewed the glorious fighting course of the p.l.a. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. he said: the present situation both at home and abroad is excellent. on the occasion of celebrating the day of founding of the p.l.a., we will certainly hold high the banner of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress and continue to step up our efforts in the revolutionization of the army, in enhancing its fighting spirit and the building of the militia; we will further do a good job of our preparations against war and be ready at all times to smash surprise attacks from any quarters. he reiterated the solemn stand of the chinese people who are determined to liberate taiwan. he stressed: the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair which absolutely brooks no foreign interference. he expressed his belief that no patriotic people in taiwan will permit the scheme to alienate taiwan from china to succeed.

chief of general staff huang yung-sheng strongly condemned u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism for dominating the world and carrying out expansion everywhere. he said: following chairman mao's teachings, we are determined, together with the proletarians and revolutionary people of the world, to carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. his speech was punctuated by warm applause.

workers, peasants and soldiers, militiamen, art and literary workers and physical culture workers present pledged that they would surely make harder efforts to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way, display the spirit of continuing the revolution and deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts. they would actively make preparations against any war of aggression and were determined to liberate taiwan. they declared that they would always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the proletarians and other revolutionary people throughout the world in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

also present at the reception were:

hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference;

hua lo-keng and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, science and technology commission for national defence, services, arms, military academies, peking units and peking garrison: wang hung-kun, wang ping-chang, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, chen hsien-jui, wu jui-lin, chang tien-yun, chang yun-yi, chang ta-chin, chang chih-ming, tsao li-huai, teng hai-ching, chu kuang-ya, wu chung, chang ling-pin, yang chun-sheng, lo yuan-fa, chien hsueh-shen,

huang chih-yung, chen chi-ten, tien wei-hsin, wang hsi-ke, chang ming-yuan, yen chun, feng yung-shun, chang hsien-yueh, chung chih-ping, li fu-tse, li ju-hung, chou hsi-nan, chou jen-chieh, chang chien-kun, tan chia-shu, lan wen-chao, kuang yu-min, liao cheng-mei, wang ting, chen hung, yao kuo-min, li chen, tsui ping, sung wei-shih, lo hua-sheng, peng hai-kuei, pien tsu-hou, chou shih-chung, wu chao-tung, kang lin, tung chao, yang chen, kao ti-chien, and tung chi-wu and tseng tse-sheng;

forty representatives of the p.l.a. "four-good" units, "five-good" fighters and activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, including liu ten-kuei, nien szu-wang, liu yin-chiao, wu tsung-kang, ching hai-po, yeh hung-nai and wang hung-tsai;

thirty representatives of the p.l.a. men who are taking part in the "three supports and two militaries", of the people's militia and the families of armymen and revolutionary martyrs, including wang lien-tung, wang shih-hui, cheng lin-chang, kao shu-ying, han kuang-ming, chang teh-tsai and chen ching-li;

leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including yu sang, li chiang, li shui-ching, yu chiu-li, chien chih-kuang, tai chi-fa, fang yi, kuo yu-feng, huang tso-chen, wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yang yu-heng, feng hsuan, chang hsiang-shan, tang ming-chao, liu yu-fa, su ching, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, teng tung-che, lin tse-sheng, yi wen, liang chi-chou, kuo lu, yuan hsueh-kai, chao shao-chang, chou yung, li yu-tang, huang chung-hsueh, cheng ti, li shu-jung, fan chiu-szu, fan tzu-yu, wang chien-chung, shih huang, yen chun, ti fu-tsai, wu ching-tung, hao chen-lin, wang kuo-chuan, chang chi-chin, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, tsui chin-yao, meng ping-shan, liu tung-hsin and li ching-kuo; and

~~two hundred~~ Twenty representatives of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of peking, including fu wen-chi, wang chien-ming, shih hung-chih, chao chih-hsi, chang kuei-fu and wu chun-shan; and twenty representatives of the art and literary and physical culture circles, including li teh-lun, hsien tien-li, sung shen, chuang tse-tung, su shih-yao and liu kuei-hua.

also present were:

thakin pe tint, member of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and member of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

chan youran, general duong sam ol and his wife, chea san, thiounn mumm and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the united arab republic, and mme. merziban;

ahmed haider, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen;

mark c. chona, special assistant to president of the republic of zambia kenneth david kaunda, and his wife;

chairman agostinho neto, leader of the delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola;

mrs. helen jones, member of the delegation of the black workers' congress from the united states;

american friends frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler and pat adler;

woman writer nan suyin and mr. vincent ruthnaswamy;

joris ivens, internationally-known dutch film director, and marceline loridan, french film worker; and

l.f. ilyichev, head, and v.i. lubin, deputy head, of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question.

Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng's Speech at Reception Celebrating Anniversary of Founding of Chinese People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, at the reception given here this evening by the ministry of national defence in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army:

distinguished guests, friends and comrades,

today we are holding this reception in warm celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. on behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and all the commanders and fighters of the army, i express warm welcome to the distinguished guests, friends and comrades present at this reception.

the chinese people's liberation army is a proletarian army founded and led by our great leader chairman mao and commanded by vice-chairman lin. in the past 44 years, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our army together with the people of the whole country have defeated the domestic and foreign enemies, smashed the old state machine, established and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus performing immortal meritorious deeds for the motherland. throughout the history of our army over the past 44 years, there have been acute struggles between the two lines. under the leadership of chairman mao, our army smashed the interference by the "left" and right opportunist lines of chen tu-hsiu, wang ming, liu shao-chi and their ilk, adhered to the principle of army building on a political basis and continuously stepped up our efforts in revolutionization and in enhancing the fighting spirit, turning ourselves into a new-type revolutionary army of being a fighting force and at the same time a working force and a production force. the glorious fighting course of our army shows that so long as we remain unswerving in our loyalty to the party, the people and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we will be ever-victorious.

the present situation both at home and abroad is excellent. imbued with soaring enthusiasm and strong fighting will and holding high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the armymen and people of our country, in their hundreds of millions, are advancing in big strides along the broad road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. a new upsurge has emerged in china's industrial and agricultural production, our national defence capabilities have been further strengthened, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever before. our foreign relations are developing daily. we have friends all over the world. the imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries have ignominiously failed in their schemes to destroy china by political isolation, economic blockade and military encirclement.

in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970, our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the development of the international situation over the past year and more has fully borne out this scientific conclusion of chairman mao's.

both u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism harbour the wild design to dominate the world; they are carrying out expansion everywhere, thus causing the peoples of the world to see ever more clearly their reactionary nature and weak essence. where they carry out their aggression, control and interference, there arise struggles against aggression, control and interference. the socialist countries and all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations are continuously growing in strength in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. the flames of the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations are raging with increasing vigour. an increasing number of medium and small countries are getting united to oppose the power politics of one or two superpowers. coordinating with each other and linked together, all these struggles are converging into an irresistible torrent, venemently pounding at the foundation of the rule of imperialism and all reactionaries.

on the occasion of celebrating the day of founding of the chinese people's liberation army, we will certainly hold high the banner of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress and strive to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth at the party's ninth congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth central committee. we will continue to step up our efforts in the revolutionization of the army, in enhancing its fighting spirit and the building of the militia; we will further do a good job of our preparations against war and be ready at all times to smash surprise attacks from any quarters. our principle is: "we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack." we have made full preparations. if the enemy should obdurately impose a war on us, we will certainly rise in resistance and wage a protracted people's war until final victory.

we are determined to liberate taiwan. the united states must withdraw all its military personnel and military installations from taiwan province and the taiwan straits area. we firmly oppose any schemes of creating "two chinas", "one

china, one taiwan" or an "independent taiwan". the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair which absolutely brooks no foreign interference. the 14 million compatriots in taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland. we are deeply convinced that no patriotic people in taiwan will permit the scheme to alienate taiwan from china to succeed.

we will certainly follow chairman mao's teachings, uphold marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, further strengthen our militant unity with the people of the world and resolutely oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war. u.s. imperialism must completely withdraw its aggressor troops from indochina, the southern part of korea, japan, the philippines, thailand and all other countries and regions which it has occupied and stop its interference in the internal affairs of the peoples in the middle east and the arab people as well as the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. we have always stood for the normalization of relations between states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we firmly support the albanian people in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries; firmly support the three peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in carrying to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, firmly support the 7-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, firmly support the 5-point political solution and the new proposal for realizing a ceasefire on the whole territory of laos put forward by the laotian patriotic front, firmly support the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland; firmly stand together with the korean, japanese and other asian peoples in the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries; firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors; firmly support the cuban people in their struggle to oppose u.s. imperialism and defend national independence and state sovereignty; firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national rights; firmly support the american people in their struggle against the u.s. government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination; and firmly support the just struggles waged by all countries and peoples subjected to aggression, control, interference or bullying by the superpowers. we are determined, together with the proletarians and revolutionary people of the world, to carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries.

i propose a toast

to the brilliant victories won by the chinese people's liberation army over the past 44 years,

to the great victory of the world peoples' revolutionary struggle against imperialism,

to the great unity of the people of all countries,

to the health of the distinguished guests, heads of diplomatic missions and military attaches and their wives present,

to the health of our comrades and friends present, and

to the health of our great leader chairman mao, founder of the chinese people's liberation army, and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin exclamation

July-August Issue of "China Pictorial" and "Liberation Army Pictorial" Celebrates Party Anniversary and Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

the july-august issue of "china pictorial" and that of "liberation army pictorial" will be on sale august 1 to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china and the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

on the flyleaf of the pictorials is printed chairman mao's great call during the party's ninth national congress "unite to win still greater victories." all pictures in the two issues are coloured; they vividly record the vigorous revolutionary enthusiasm of chinese workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals holding high the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress and rallying closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. the chinese people are working to "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." the magazines also vividly depict the great unity of the chinese people with the people of the world in their common struggle.

the pictorials praise the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the great victory of his revolutionary line. the cover of the two pictorials shows a photo of chairman mao, which was taken in northern shensi province in 1936. leading the red army, chairman mao arrived there then at the end of the world-known 12,500-kilometre long march, after successfully crossing mountains and rivers and surmounting many difficulties and hardships. in northern shensi chairman mao led the chinese people in winning the great victories of the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the liberation war. in reviewing this fighting course people realize more deeply that new china, our party, our army and our people owe what they are today to chairman mao and his revolutionary line.

the pictorials devote a full page to a photo of chairman mao. they carry a photo of chairman mao's close comrade-in-arms

vice-chairman lin piao studying chairman mao's works. vice-chairman lin's boundless loyalty to chairman mao gives people great encouragement and inspiration.

under the heading "unity, friendship, struggle", the pictorials carry 28 photos showing the great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin and other leading comrades of the party and state meeting leading comrades of fraternal marxist-leninist parties, and leaders of friendly countries and regions as well as friends from the five continents.

under the heading "to find men truly great and noble-hearted we must look here in the present", the pictorials carry works of photographic art by comrade chun ling. these pictures vividly display the daring and vigorous revolutionary spirit of the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought. they give prominence to the revolutionary heroism of p.l.a. commanders and fighters who firmly bear in mind chairman mao's great teachings "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the p.l.a. men constantly strengthen the revolutionization and militancy of the army and are ready at all times to smash any imperialist aggression and subversion.

a picture of "the fairy cave" on lushan mountain taken by comrade li chin ten years ago has been coloured and reprinted in this issue of the pictorials.

the two magazines also carry many photographs in praise of the great victories of the cultural revolution; they reflect the new achievements in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

MAO THOUGHT

People of Revolutionary Base Area Hail Chairman Mao's Thesis "Political Power Grows Out of the Barrel of a Gun"

(NCNA-English Nanchang, July 31, 1971)

on the eve of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, some revolutionary cadres of the old revolutionary base area in the chingkang mountains held a discussion on the great leader chairman mao's brilliant thesis "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and hailed the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is universal truth of marxism-leninism

chang tien-lin (secretary of the chingkangshan administrative regional committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee):

the fundamental question of revolution is political power, the seizure of power by armed force is the central task and the highest form of revolution -- this is a universal truth of marxism-leninism. the great revolutionary teacher

marx pointed out: "force is the midwife of every old society pregnant with a new one." our great leader chairman mao teaches: "without armed struggle the proletariat and the communist party would have no standing at all in china, and it would be impossible to accomplish any revolutionary task." chairman mao generalized the revolutionary theory of violent revolution and the seizure of power by armed force into a readily understandable sentence: "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". the history of the chinese revolution proves that this is an irrefutable truth.

we people in the chingkang mountain area have a deep understanding of the wise thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". whither china after the failure of the first revolutionary civil war? on the basis of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, chairman mao analysed the history and current conditions of china and pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in china could be accomplished only by taking the road of building rural base areas and using the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities, and not by taking the cities first and then advancing into the countryside, as in the capitalist countries. in september 1927, chairman mao initiated and led the autumn harvest uprising and organized the first contingent of the workers' and peasants' red army. chairman mao then led the contingent into the chingkang mountains and founded the first rural revolutionary base area there. in april 1928, the troops preserved after the nanchang uprising arrived there. from that time on, the chinese revolution had its own base area which became the cradle of the chinese revolution.

the history of the revolutionary struggle in the chingkang mountains shows vividly that whenever chairman mao's revolutionary line is carried out, the army grows strong, the struggle triumphs and the base area expands; and whenever chairman mao's revolutionary line is interfered with, the army suffers losses, the struggle fails and the base area is destroyed. a striking example is the august defeat. from april to july of 1928, the revolutionary base area was extended to the whole of ningkang, lienhua and yunghsin counties and parts of chian, anfu, suichuan and linghsien counties. in the base area, red political power was established universally, the agrarian revolution was carried out in a deep-going way, and the people's army forces and the party organization made big advances. as the revolutionary situation was developing vigorously, the "left" opportunists sent representatives to the chingkang mountains to interfere with chairman mao's correct leadership. when chairman mao was in yunghsin county to command a battle there, they seized the opportunity to send the red army out of the chingkang mountains and divide its forces to attack southern hunan province. the result was the tragic august defeat which caused the loss of nearly half of the red army and most of the base areas. at that critical juncture of the revolution, chairman mao went to southern hunan and persuaded the remainder of the red army to return to the chingkang mountains and thus saved the revolution. then, under chairman mao's personal planning and direction, our army won three successive battles in suichuan, ningkang and tungyuankou of yunghsin county. the base area was soon recovered and expanded.

huang ying-chien (member of the maoping production brigade general party branch committee of the maoping commune at ningkang county of the chinese communist party and an old red guard):

chairman mao once lived in maoping, where he worked and wrote "why is it that red political power can exist in china?" chairman mao points out in this brilliant article: "the existence of a regular red army of adequate strength is a necessary condition for the existence of red political power." we people in maoping are very conscious of this teaching of chairman mao's because we seized political power on three occasions and lost it twice. guns are indispensable for building, developing and consolidating red political power. without guns the proletariat will have nothing.

we people at maoping seized political power for the first time and became masters in 1927 when chairman mao led the workers' and peasants' red army in defeating the white bandits, annihilating armed forces of the landlords and establishing red political power. but the workers' and peasants' armed forces suffered serious losses in 1928 when the representatives sent by the "left" opportunists to the chingkang mountains pushed an erroneous line and ended in the august failure. we lost political power. the white bandits came to our village, slaughtered more than 100 people and burnt down 1,000 houses. later chairman mao personally led the armymen who had returned from hunan and civilians in fighting battles, defeating the white bandits, seizing back the base area and reestablishing red political power. we thus seized political power for the second time. when chairman mao led the red army in marching to the area between the southern part of kiangsi and the western part of fukien in 1930, the right opportunist peng teh-huai, who was stationed in the chingkang mountains then, refused to carry out chairman mao's instructions, gave up armed struggle, practised flightism and abandoned the base area. we lost political power once again, and we were ruthlessly supressed by the white bandits and landlords. it was only in 1949 when the people's liberation army liberated maoping that we seized political power for the third time. we were then thoroughly emancipated. experience in revolution has made us understand that the thesis "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is a great universal truth.

our principle is that party commands gun and gun must not command party

li chi-jung (secretary of the party committee of the sanwan commune of yunghsin county):

the great leader chairman mao personally reorganized the red army in sanwan village. he instituted party organizations at all levels in the army. there were party group in the squad, party branch in the company and party committees in both the battalion and the regiment. there were party representatives at the company level and above. the whole army was placed under the unified leadership of the front committee of the party. all this eliminated the remnant influence of the old-type warlord troops. he also introduced "soldiers' council" as well as the system of political work and the democratic system. thus, the first brand-new people's army came into being which is under the absolute leadership of the proletarian party. after the reorganization, the army gathered at fengshuping in our village where chairman mao made an important speech further expounding the great significance of the march to the chingkang mountains,

making known the discipline regarding the march and urging the officers and men to wrest power for the workers and peasants and other toiling masses and to fight for the cause of the party all their lives. then, he led the army to the chingkang mountains.

in the chingkang mountains, chairman mao aroused the army to help the locality establish party organizations so that the struggle in the mountains was waged under the leadership of the party. at that time, the struggle had to be conducted under very difficult conditions. we were often attacked by the enemy. we won one victory after another in these difficult conditions and consolidated and expanded the base area precisely because we had the correct leadership of the party and chairman mao and we were guided by chairman mao's correct line.

people's war is invincible

tsou wen-kai (member of the chingkangshan administrative regional committee of the chinese communist party and former leader of the insurrection detachment of taching in the chingkang mountains):

chairman mao teaches: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." i took part in the well-known battle in defence of huangyangchieh, a pass in the chingkang mountains. this victory was a victory for chairman mao's brilliant concept on people's war.

it happened in august 1928. the enemy in hunan and kiangsi provinces dispatched four regiments to intrude on huangyangchieh just when the main forces of the red army were not in the chingkang mountains. we had only one poorly equipped battalion. however, guided by chairman mao's concept on people's war, insurrection detachments and red guards stood in defence of the mountains with the red army men. people, old and young, joined in the battle. they helped the red army fortify positions, transport ammunition and send food. situated on a steep mountain-top, the pass was militarily an important point for defence of the revolutionary base. we planted sharpened bamboo sticks in the bushes on either side of the mountain path leading to the pass. we put chopped logs at the forward positions with huge rocks behind them. when the enemy troops were dozens of metres from our positions we began firing. to avoid our bullets, they scattered to the bushes to hide but only to meet our bamboo sticks. their feet and buttocks were hit and bled. then, we cut the wires that tied the logs. the logs and rocks all rolled down to crush the enemy troops. it is by these indigenous methods that we beat back repeated enemy attacks.

people's war is invincible. no matter how advanced modern weapons and military equipment are and no matter how complex modern warfare is, we must always adhere to the concept of people's war.

firmly hold gun to defend red political power of proletariat

liu pang-hsien (political commissar of the p.l.a. chingkangshan people's armed forces and army hero, first class):

the seizure of political power comes from the barrel of a gun and consolidation of such power also depends on it. chairman mao points out: "in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class

struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." the fighting history over the past two decades has fully proved this brilliant thesis of chairman mao's.

after the nation-wide victory, the overthrown kuomintang reactionaries, landlords and bourgeoisie have never been reconciled to their defeat. they are always looking for opportunities to carry out sabotage and make trouble to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

the world revolutionary situation is excellent. but u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism collaborate and contend with each other in an attempt to divide up the world. japanese militarism has been revived and is trying to realize its old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". all these are the roots of aggressive war. we shall at no time slacken our vigilance. we are determined to strengthen the work of preparedness against war and build the people's army well, work hard to build the militia and be ready at all times to crush any imperialist aggression and subversion against our motherland, and be ready at any time to liberate our sacred territory of taiwan. should imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries dare to invade china, we will drown them in the great sea of people's war.

OUTSTANDING PLA OFFICERS

PLA Deputy Battalion Commander Defends Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line All His Life

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, July 31, 1971)

a campaign to emulate a late people's liberation army deputy battalion commander is in full swing in shansi province, north china. the armymen and civilians draw inspiration from fu chun-hua's life-long devotion to the revolution.

he was vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the handicrafts administration of taiyuan, capital of the province, when he died of stomach cancer on march 9 of this year.

he joined the army at the age of 16 and was admitted into the communist party the next year. those were the years of the armed seizure of political power for the proletariat. fu chun-hua was commended nine times for his heroism. after china's liberation he fought ceaselessly for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and made new contributions in the service to the people. his life was one of faithful implementation and courageous defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"task of communist is class struggle"

in 1956 the counter-revolutionary revisionist peng teh-huai did his utmost to push a bourgeois military line so as to weaken party leadership over the army and change its nature. then a company leader, fu chun-hua resolutely implemented chairman mao's military line and grasped political and ideological work so that the company fulfilled all its assignments well. he was cited three times by the regimental headquarters. although the counter-revolutionary revisionist lo jui-ching opposed giving prominence to proletarian politics by pushing the bourgeois military line, fu chun-hua,

then a deputy battalion commander, firmly led his battalion in 1964 in taking the road of building the army politically as chairman mao indicated.

fu chun-hua was sent to support the left in the handicrafts administration of taiyuan during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the leadership briefed him on the complicated class struggle there before he left. he pledged: "the task of a communist is class struggle. i want to go and fight where class struggle is the fiercest exclamation"

he later became vice-chairman of the administration revolutionary committee. he made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and firmly grasped class struggle. citing instances familiar to the masses, he often explained the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism formulated by chairman mao. he went deep among the masses at the grass roots, helping them follow the course of the class struggle and discern its characteristics. the masses were aroused on a wide scale. they launched a fierce offensive against the handful of class enemies and ferreted out some enemy agents who had managed to hide their true colours.

fu chun-hua paid particular attention to class struggle in the political-ideological field. a radio appliances factory under the administration had grown out of a cooperative that used to produce metal labels. prompted by the desire to do their part in propagating mao tsetung thought, the workers and cadres of the factory proposed to make transistorized amplifiers for the rural areas. two specialists who were supposed to help instead spread myths about electronics, asserting that a middle-school education was necessary.

learning about this, fu chun-hua went to the factory. he got the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "politics is the commander, the soul in everything" and criticize liu shao-chi's fallacies "technique first" and "let specialists run the factories". revolutionary mass criticism by the workers aroused their enthusiasm. they soon turned out amplifiers that work on both alternating and direct current. it became the administration's model in running a socialist factory in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

"communist must serve people heart and soul"

fu chun-hua often said, "a communist must serve the people heart and soul", and he did so.

he was a "model in cherishing the people". on one occasion he stopped a runaway horse to protect people. during the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, he dashed into a wall of flames and rescued an old korean woman on his fourth try. a hand-grenade fell near him by accident during training. he kicked it away and quickly turned to shield a fighter with his own body.

the paoting area in hopei province was hit by an unusually heavy flood in 1963. fu chun-hua was receiving medical treatment at the time. anxious about the lives and property of the people, he joined in the battle. fu chun-hua took an engineering platoon to rescue the people in a marooned village. the emergency wooden bridge they had just put up began to totter in the torrents. he and the fighters supported the planks until more than one thousand villagers were evacuated. the villagers said gratefully: "you are true people's soldiers exclamation"

fu chun-hua carried forward the glorious tradition of the liberation army after he went to the taiyuan handicrafts administration. prompted by profound proletarian feelings, he devoted all his energy to helping the revolutionary masses and civilian cadres mature politically. he did this by helping the leading bodies at the grass roots in maintaining close ties with the masses and in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this raised their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution. wang yu-hua, vice-chairman of a radio appliances factory revolutionary committee was a representative of the masses. she had difficulties in her new post and began to lose heart. fu chun-hua decided that the fundamental way to encourage her was to raise her class consciousness. so one day he went home with her and asked her mother to tell them the family's history. in the dark old society her father had toiled for a capitalist and the family lived like beasts of burden. as a girl, wang yu-hua had to look after a landlord's child. the child once tripped and fell. the landlord's wife viciously showered boiling water all over the girl. the scars on wang yu-hua's body are an ever-present reminder of the bitter past. after hearing the story fu chun-hua told wang yu-hua: "we were oppressed in the past because the proletariat was not in power. we now live a happy life because we have achieved liberation under the leadership of chairman mao and power is in the hands of the proletariat. you are a member of the working class. you ought to wield power well for the proletariat."

fu chun-hua often talked to her like this to encourage her to temper herself. wang yu-hua began to study seriously in close connection with practice in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. she became a municipal and provincial activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and was admitted into the communist party.

"communist must fight until last breath"

fu chun-hua's stomach was affected by his long years of hard work for the revolution. he could not eat or sleep well when the pain attacked him. but he kept on with his work, advancing on the road of continuing the revolution.

his ailment took a turn for worse in june last year. he agreed to have a check-up after much persuasion by the leadership and his comrades. the doctor diagnosed an advanced stomach cancer that required immediate operation.

though he was hospitalized, he kept thinking about his work. the day before the operation, he got a day's leave to go back to arrange the work. now in the office building, now at the grass roots, he busied himself the whole day in talking with cadres and the masses.

comrades from the administration often went to visit him. the bed-ridden fu chun-hua would discuss study and work with them and help them ideologically. he would write them when he had any advice to offer. the doctor sometimes tried to cut conversations short in view of his health. but fu chun-hua told him: "supporting the left is a glorious task which chairman mao has entrusted to the people's army. i'm an army representative and my mind is not at ease if i pass a day without doing mass work." while he was in hospital a few hundred cadres and others visited him and he wrote over forty letters. all this helped the work. the workers commented: "the deputy battalion commander has a red heart. he thinks only of the revolution."

the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee called on the whole party and the country to study chairman mao's philosophic works. fu chun-hua hurried back despite his poor health after the operation and discussed with the revolutionary committee members how to implement the call. he was attracted by the news that workers of a unit under the administration were getting along well with the study of chairman mao's philosophic works. so he went there to learn from the workers modestly. he drew strength from the vigorous revolutionary situation. he reported to the administration leadership on his findings and proposed popularizing the advanced experience in order to carry out the party's call even better.

his illness grew worse and he would lose consciousness from time to time. but he persisted in the study of chairman mao's works when he felt a little better.

his condition grew critical. at the time the party committee of his unit sent people to visit him and sent him a copy of chairman mao's collected philosophic works that had just come off press. when asked what else he needed, fu chun-hua replied: "nothing else, i just need chairman mao's works exclamation"

in the last moments of his life fu chun-hua asked his wife and children to draw close and, holding a copy of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", led them in reciting this quotation from chairman mao:

"the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party.

the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is marxism-leninism."

then he told them: "i hope you'll study chairman mao's works and follow his instructions. make revolution and never forget class suffering in the past. remould your world outlook conscientiously and follow chairman mao in making revolution all your lives exclamation"

comrade fu chun-hua is dead, but his thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of fighting for the revolution all his life will always remain as a source of inspiration to the people in their valiant advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

An Outstanding PLA Flight Commander of Yi Nationality

(NCNA-English Tsinan, July 31, 1971)

the party and chairman mao have helped yang kuo-hsiang of yi nationality to progress from a cowherd in the old society to an outstanding commander of the people's air force. this shows the tremendous strength of mao tsetung thought. he is now commander of a flight unit of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army.

yang kuo-hsiang was born in a poor peasant family in yuhsi county in yunnan province, southwest china, and tended cows for a landlord at the age of nine. one year the kuomintang reactionaries pressganged men and yang kuo-hsiang was forced to leave his village. his father was imprisoned by the

reactionaries and his mother had to flee into a dense mountain forest with his younger brother and sister. after going through many hardships he escaped from the talons of the kuomintang reactionaries and joined the troops led by chairman mao. from then on, with rifle in hand, he has followed the liberator chairman mao in making revolution.

u.s. imperialism brazenly launched the war of aggression against korea in june 1950. in the days when the chinese and korean peoples heroically resisted the u.s. aggressors the party selected him from among the p.l.a. ground units to study in an airforce school.

the party organization and comrades paid great attention to yang kuo-hsiang after he entered aviation school. formerly he only had a rudimentary grasp of the language of han nationality and had a little education. this caused him many difficulties in mastering flight skills. but he thought of the heinous crimes of the u.s. air pirates in wantonly bombing korean territory and china's frontiers and he resolutely pledged with flames of anger in his eyes: "i dare to scale a mountain of swords or plunge into a sea of flames for the cause of emancipating the proletariat exclamation"

with revolutionary tenacity yang kuo-hsiang started to study the theories of flying and worked hard to master skill. in winter, despite biting wind, using a wooden stick as a control stick he scaled high walls and sometimes squatted and sometimes stood up to ponder the movements in making a good landing. in summer, under the scorching sun he practised with an airplane model while walking and also practised visual observation by gazing at a fixed point while riding in a motor vehicle. he completed all courses through hard effort in not too long a time and made an outstanding record in the sole flight test.

he joined the communist party of china at the end of 1953. he took this solemn oath: "i am determined to make sacrifice for the victory of the cause of communism exclamation"

during one flight he suddenly encountered a downpour and dark clouds hovered over the airfield. meanwhile some instruments and meters in the pilot cabin were not functioning properly and danger was imminent: he heard a quotation of chairman mao "be brave, firm and cool" in his earphone and this gave him renewed strength. in accordance with weather forecasting, the headquarters directed him to land at an airfield farther off. but the fuel gauge showed on ten minutes of possible flight time. yang kuo-hsiang coolly estimated the amount of gasoline and the trip and directed the plane in the direction set. he arrived and made a safe landing despite rain at the landing field with gas to spare.

at one time yang kuo-hsiang and another comrade undertook a new flight assignment. he proposed making a low altitude rapid flight so as to practise under the most demanding conditions such as might be expected in case of an enemy attack. somebody worried about this and asked him: "is it possible to fly at such a low altitude?" yang kuo-hsiang said: "we can't say there'll be no danger. we'll strive to create conditions for such a flight if the party and the people call on us to do so. we'll risk danger for the sake of communism exclamation"

the low altitude rapid flight started. yang kuo-hsiang dipped the plane and at low altitude he accurately released a series of shells at the target. then the plane flew close to a mountain peak to a far off place...

people warmly hailed the success of yang kuo-hsiang and his comrade-in-arms. an experienced aeronautical research technician rushed forward to clasp yang kuo-hsiang's hands and said with emotion: "what a remarkable pilot nurtured by mao tsetung thought exclamation"

in this way yang kuo-hsiang surmounted every difficulty with the iron will of a communist for the splendid cause of communism. in the heat of struggle he has rapidly matured from a pilot into an outstanding commander.

chairman mao teaches: "the chinese red army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution." yang kuo-hsiang bears firmly in mind this teaching and has high consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

he was assigned to lead a group of p.l.a. fighters to support the left in a plant during the great proletarian cultural revolution. when he and the comrades discovered that the plant had stopped producing some important items urgently needed by the state, he thought of chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle". he came to the conclusion that serious class struggle was going on there. he and the fighters went among the workers to make investigations and found out that the trouble was related to a handful of class enemies who were engaged in sabotaging the revolution and production. yang kuo-hsiang and the fighters propagated mao tsetung thought among the workers and aroused them to struggle against the enemies. after the enemies were exposed, an upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production started. the products urgently needed by the state were soon put into production. yang kuo-hsiang said: "we can uphold socialism only by strictly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and thoroughly crushing the enemy's attacks exclamation"

the change in yang kuo-hsiang's life from cowherd to air unit commander is drastic, but he retains the fine quality of the labouring people and regards himself as one of the rank-and-file. he always sets strict political and ideological demands on himself. the poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality said he was like them. the airmen said they saw him full of revolutionary vigour.

in march last year the airmen were to carry out class education in villages far away. carrying his bedding, yang kuo-hsiang led the airmen in going on foot. when they stopped at a place to rest, he and an airman started to visit the peasants. at the home of a revolutionary martyr's mother yang kuo-hsiang picked up a shoulder-pole to fetch water for her. the old woman tried to stop him, but he said: "i am from a peasant family, i should do the work." he continued until he had filled the vat. later when the old woman knew that the visitor was a commander she was deeply moved and told her neighbours: "i have lived for scores of years, but i never imagined that a flight commander would fetch water for us poor and lower-middle peasants. the army led by chairman mao is really fine exclamation"

while in the villages, yang kuo-hsiang worked and studied along with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the airmen. he learned modestly from the peasants and the revolutionary cadres. he said: "there are so many things among the poor and lower-middle peasants for me to learn. i'm determined to be their pupil all my life exclamation"

during the past twenty years and more, yang kuo-hsiang has made contributions for the party and the people and he was given many titles of honour. he firmly bears in mind chairman mao's teaching "modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind" and attributes his achievements to the great leader chairman mao, the party and the people. he always goes among the airmen to exchange experience in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and to fight self and criticize revisionism together with them. the airmen say: "our commander follows chairman mao closely and is warm-hearted toward us. he is a fine leader and at the same time an ordinary soldier."

MODEL PLA MAN

PLA Man Praised for Promoting Revolutionary Unity

(NCNA-English Changsha, July 31, 1971)

a chinese people's liberation army man now working in support of the revolutionary masses of the left in hunan province has won acclaim for what he has done in promoting revolutionary unity.

liu chen-kuo, an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, came to hunan in early 1969 to support the left. later he was elected to the leading body of the provincial bureau of machine-building. the leading body is a three-in-one combination comprising representatives of the army, the leading cadres and the revolutionary masses.

following chairman mao's great teaching: "unite to win still greater victories", he has taken the initiative to unite with the cadres working in the locality, modestly learn from them and give them warm-hearted help and support in leading the masses forward along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

liu chen-kuo has adhered to chairman mao's great teaching that in the relationship between cadres in army service and other cadres working in the locality "they must be completely united".

he told himself: "chairman mao constantly teaches us to strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity. this is a most important weapon which helps us overcome difficulties, eliminate the enemy and win victory. now the party has given me the task of supporting the left and joining the cadres of the locality to lead the masses in building political power. it is all the more important for me to carry forward the army's fine tradition of remaining modest and prudent and guarding against complacency and rashness, take the initiative to unite with cadres of the locality and consolidate the three-in-one leading body."

since then, he has paid even greater attention to this.

for a time he found comrades in the leading body, who held him in great respect, consulted him on all matters. was this right? he studied chairman mao's great teaching: "only when the army cadres understand their own responsibility

and are modest in their attitude towards the local cadres can the conditions be created for the smooth progress ... of our work".

he came to understand: "it is out of the love they cherish for the people's army created by the great leader chairman mao that local cadres respect the army representatives. the more they respect me, the more important it is for me, an army cadre, to take a correct attitude towards the local comrades."

since then, liu chen-kuo has set an even more strict demand on himself with regard to respecting the local cadres, modestly learning from them and consulting them.

during an inventory taking it was found that a number of machines had lain idle in storehouse for quite a long time. they should be submitted to the state for re-allocation. but the comrades in charge of inventory taking were inclined to distribute the machines among the units under the bureau. liu chen-kuo criticized them and simply told them that they should not do so. but sun tien-piao, director of the bureau, sharply pointed out that whether or not to put the needs of the state before those of one's own department was a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. with this as a living example, he suggested carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the bureau. liu chen-kuo was enlightened. he criticized himself for failing to look at the matter from the higher plane of the struggle between the two lines. he helped sun tien-piao in carrying out the education. this heightened the comrades' awareness of the struggle between the two lines. the machines were handed over to the state.

pondering over the matter liu chen-kuo said to himself: "both comrade sun tien-piao and i myself discovered the mistake of the comrades. but we approached the matter differently. this shows i lagged behind comrade sun tien-piao ideologically in recognizing the struggle between the two lines."

with this problem in mind, he studied chairman mao's teachings and analysed himself and the local cadres from the viewpoint of "one divides into two". he recognized that having worked for a long time in the locality, the local cadres were well acquainted with the situation in the locality and had close ties with the masses. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they had heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. he was determined to learn these good points from the local cadres.

liu chen-kuo always bears in mind chairman mao's teaching: "all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." he shows profound proletarian feelings for the local cadres and helps them warm-heartedly. in supporting the left he considers it essential to propagate mao tsetung thought and the experience and fine tradition of the p.l.a. in giving prominence to proletarian politics. this, he says, is the greatest support and help to the revolutionary left.

in checking up the production of equipment for nitrogenous fertilizer plants in november last year, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee found that the bureau had only completed 15 sets of machines out of 30. deputy bureau director han chin, who was in charge of the production, felt a great deal of responsibility to the party and the people. so he concentrated

his attention on production but still failed to speed it up. both han chin and liu chen-kuo were worried. liu chen-kuo thought: i am responsible too for not having done the work well. han chin is my close comrade-in-arms and his difficulties are mine. i should help him find out and solve the problem.

liu chen-kuo suffered from high blood pressure and could not sleep and eat well for some time. but he persisted in making investigations and study and found that han chin, being anxious to promote production, neglected political and ideological work.

liu chen-kuo talked with han chin one night. he said to him warm-heartedly: "old han, the tachin oil workers relied on giving prominence to proletarian politics and the infinite power of mao tsetung thought in building the oilfield. however pressing the task may be, we must never forget arming the people with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought." together they studied chairman mao's teaching "politics is the commander, the soul in everything". liu chen-kuo told han chin how the people's liberation army gave prominence to proletarian politics, armed the people with mao tsetung thought and used ideological revolutionization to propel work in all fields. this helped han chin realize that it is essential to grasp ideological work no matter how urgent the task. he said to liu chen-kuo: "you've hit the nail on the head. so long as we persist in arming the people with mao tsetung thought, we can overcome all difficulties exclamation"

later, han chin and other leading cadres went deep among the masses to arm them with mao tsetung thought and brought into full play the enthusiasm of the workers and revolutionary cadres in the factories under the bureau throughout the province. following the example of tachin oil workers, these factories launched a campaign for making nitrogenous fertilizer equipment through self-reliance and hard work. they worked in close unity and successfully produced 30 sets of equipment, each with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons, before the end of last year.

liu chen-kuo always consciously put himself under the leadership of the local party organizations and supervision of the comrades in the locality.

when he was transferred to the bureau, he went specially to a party group leader's home to report on what was in his mind. seeing the army representative, the party group leader said, "i have not yet reported my work to you, old liu exclamation" liu chen-kuo said sincerely: "in the bureau, i am a leading cadre and you are under my leadership. but in the party, you are group leader and i am an ordinary party member. i should report to you just as other party members do." once when he was about to go on a tour of duty, he reported the plan to his party group and earnestly asked his comrades to set demands on him.

following his example, the cadres of the bureau have strengthened their party spirit. the leading body working in close unity has led the masses in bringing about rapid progress in both revolution and production.

TABLE TENNIS

Documentary on 31st World Table Tennis Championships to Be Shown in China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

a documentary on the 31st world table tennis championships will be on show here and in other parts of china beginning tomorrow. it is jointly produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio and the peking television station.

the film "flowers of friendship in full bloom in table tennis circles" records the animated scenes of the friendly contacts among the table tennis players from various countries of the world during the 31st world table tennis championships held in nagoya, japan. it shows the mental outlook of chinese players who, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are full of vigour and vitality. bearing in mind the expectations of the party and the people and guided by the principle "friendship first, competition second", they remain modest and prudent and make wide contacts with players from various countries, learning from each other and exchanging experience. this demonstrates the cordial friendship and unity of the chinese players with the players from other countries.

the film also records the scenes in which the japanese people, the friendly japanese personages from various circles and the patriotic chinese residents in japan give a warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation, and the chinese and japanese friends enter into warm contacts and friendly chats. the visit of the chinese players has further strengthened the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and the militant unity forged in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Afghan Prime Minister on His Assumption of Office

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to abdul zahir, prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan. full text of the message reads:

his excellency dr. abdul zahir,
prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan,

kabul

on the occasion of your assumption of the office of prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, i express sincere congratulations to you. may the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country.

may the traditional friendship between the chinese and afghan peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries develop and grow stronger daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

july 31, 1971

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Beqir Balluku Sends Most Hearty Greetings on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

comrade beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence of the people's republic of albania, yesterday sent a message to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, extending most hearty greetings on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the message reads:

comrade lin piao,
minister of national defence of
the people's republic of china

peking

dear comrade lin piao:

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, i, on behalf of the albanian people and all the commanders and fighters of the albanian armed forces and in my own name, extend to you and, through you, to the fraternal chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, the most hearty militant salute.

the chinese people's liberation army, taught by the communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung and born in the raging flames of the great chinese people's protracted people's revolution for freedom and national independence, is today an invincible force and a powerful backing for the people's republic of china in winning victory in revolution and carrying out socialist construction. it is an army of new-type which is united most closely with the masses of the revolutionary people of china. it loyally implements the marxist-leninist line of the party so as to strengthen continuously the dictatorship of the proletariat and enable the great people's china to advance on the road of revolution and socialism.

the chinese people's liberation army has upheld and given fuller play to the brilliant revolutionary militant tradition of an army of the people. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it stands firmly on the forefront of the struggle for the defence of chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist line, has made an important contribution to the historic victory of this revolution, and has become a real school for hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people of china. to make the socialist motherland more powerful and prosperous, it has, together with the great chinese people, thrown itself today into the tremendous enthusiastic revolutionary tide of carrying out the historic decisions of the ninth national congress of communist party of china and the great thought of comrade mao tsetung, and has won repeated successes in all fields of socialist construction and socialist revolution.

the chinese people and their people's liberation army are celebrating the 44th anniversary of the founding of the army at a time when the storms of the national liberation struggle and revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries for freedom, national independence and social emancipation are spreading to every corner of the earth. through their armed struggle, the heroic peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos are winning a historic victory over the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys; while the heroic palestinian people and other arab peoples have risen in resolute resistance in defence of their lofty national rights. under the powerful blows of the struggle of the freedom-loving people in the world, the situation of the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists has become more difficult than ever before. their complete defeat is inevitable. victory belongs to the revolutionary, freedom-loving people of the world.

led and educated by the albanian party of labour headed by the respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people and their people's army have forged a close militant friendship with the fraternal chinese people and their people's liberation army. the albanian people and their people's army immeasurably rejoice at the great successes achieved by the fraternal chinese people and their people's liberation army in socialist construction and in the strengthening of national defence capability. they will always stand shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people and the chinese

people's liberation army for the defence of socialism, for smashing completely the aggressive plans of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and revolution in the world.

dear comrade lin piao, on the occasion of the festival, please allow me to wish wholeheartedly the fraternal chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army greater new successes in socialist construction and in the all-round strengthening of the national defence capability of the people's republic of china.

long live the heroic chinese people's liberation army exclamation

may the unbreakable friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china be evergreen and steadily consolidated exclamation

glory to invincible marxism-leninism exclamation

with revolutionary salute

beqir balluku
vice-chairman of the council of ministers
and minister of people's defence of the
people's republic of albania

tirana, july 30, 1971

Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Holds Meeting to Celebrate Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 30, 1971)

the albanian ministry of people's defence held a grand meeting at the people's theatre here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the meeting were rahman peristaku, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence; ziqini mero, vice-chief of the political department of the people's army; as well as commanders and fighters of the tirana garrison, workers and staff of tirana industrial enterprises and functionaries of government institutions.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, ting snan, military attache, and other staff members of the chinese embassy as well as a number of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania were present.

on the backdrop of the rostrum were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. a streamer was inscribed with the following slogan: "long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china exclamation"

ziqini mero and ting snan spoke at the meeting. comrade mero gave an account of the glorious course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army in the past 44 years under the leadership and nurturing of the chinese communist

party and chairman mao tsetung. he said: educated and tempered in marxist-leninist ideology and the teachings of its founder chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's liberation army, with ardent love for its own people and for all revolutionary people in the world and with the lofty ideals of revolution and boundless hatred for the internal reactionaries and external enemies, has set a lofty example of heroism in fierce class struggles and battles against all kinds of enemies.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution of the chinese people, he said, the chinese people's liberation army has also shown its boundless loyalty towards the party, chairman mao tsetung, the people and the revolution. it has waged a selfless struggle for defending the dictatorship of the proletariat, revolution and the great cause of socialism. it has been further tempered in class struggle, strengthened its contacts with the masses of the people and made outstanding contributions not only to revolution but also to the development of production. mero said that the chinese people are celebrating the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army with tremendous achievements in all realms of life of the country.

he said: the correct revolutionary line of the chinese communist party and the marxist-leninist thought of comrade mao tsetung are the basic guarantee for all successes scored by the great people's china in production and social transformation.

he said: "the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung have always paid great attention to the all-round strengthening and tempering of the armed forces and educated them in marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

he said that tempered and further strengthened by the great proletarian cultural revolution and equipped with up-to-date armaments, the chinese people's liberation army is today the powerful pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist construction and is all the time vigilant and ready to defend the borders of the people's republic of china.

today china's magnificent successes in socialist construction and her economic and military strength, he said, have gladdened all revolutionaries in the world and struck terror into the imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists, the modern revisionists headed by the soviet social-imperialists and all reactionary forces.

comrade mero warmly praised the friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china. he said: the militant revolutionary friendship between the two parties, countries and armies of albania and china has been steeled and strengthened in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and for the defence of marxism-leninism and the cause of revolution and socialism.

comrade mero said in conclusion: "our people and our people's army immeasurably rejoice at and wholeheartedly greet the great victories achieved by the fraternal chinese people and the fraternal chinese army in the fields of socialist construction and the increase in defensive capability under the brilliant marxist-leninist leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung. our people and army consider these victories as their own because our two peoples and armies are united by an unbreakable militant fraternal friendship."

comrade ting shan then spoke at the meeting. he recalled the brilliant fighting course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army in the past 44 years. he pointed out

that all the victories of our army are the great victory of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. he warmly praised the glorious revolutionary tradition of the albanian people's army and the great victories it has won in smashing all kinds of subversive and disruptive activities of the internal and external class enemies, in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said: "the albanian people's army is a proletarian army founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha personally and armed with marxism-leninism. it was born in the flames of revolution and has grown in strength in struggle."

in recent years, he said, the albanian people's army under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha has further unfolded the revolutionization movement in a deep-going way, persisted in giving prominence to the proletarian politics, carrying out the mass line and stepping up preparedness against war, and raised to a new height the revolutionization and militancy of army building. the albanian people's army has become not only the powerful pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania and the steel wall in defence of socialist motherland, but also a reliable force in the struggle of the world people for defeating u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. we are immeasurably proud of having the albanian people's army as our close comrade-in-arms.

comrade ting shan said that the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania are the closest comrades and the most reliable comrades-in-arms. the common ideals, aims and struggle have closely linked us together. our two parties, peoples and armies have always supported each other, learned from each other, encouraged each other and marched forward hand in hand. let our two parties, two peoples and two armies hold aloft together the great red banner of marxism-leninism, unite even more closely in the great struggle against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and always fight side by side till final victory.

the speeches of comrade ziqiri mero and comrade ting shan were repeatedly interrupted by warm applause and the cheers "enver-mao tsetung", "friendship is guarantee", and "long live the friendship between albania and china".

a chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown after the meeting.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Track and Field Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 31, 1971)

Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, received the Chinese track and field team with Sung Kuan-chien as its leader and Liu Chun as its deputy leader yesterday afternoon.

Present on the occasion were Adil Carcani, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, and Nasam Duma, vice-minister of education and culture and vice-chairman of the Albania-China Friendship Society.

Liu Chen-hua, Chinese ambassador to Albania, was also present on the occasion.

The reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Leaves for Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

A Chinese touring and visiting group led by Ting Ping left here by air today for Albania, Romania and Yugoslavia on a visit.

The group was seen off at the airport by leading members of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau and other organizations concerned, including Ti Wen-wei, Chang Yu and Wang Hsiao-yi.

Jovan Andoni, counsellor of the Albanian embassy in Peking, Iosif Chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Romanian embassy in Peking, and Stanojlo Gligic, first secretary of the Yugoslav embassy in Peking, were also present.

Chinese Track and Field Team Visits Albania's Elbasan District

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 31, 1971)

The Chinese track and field team with Sung Kuan-chien as its leader and Liu Chun as its deputy leader paid a friendly visit to Elbasan district of Albania from July 26 to 30 and held friendly exhibitions together with an Albanian track and field team there.

During its stay in Elbasan district, the Chinese team was warmly welcomed and cordially received by the party and government leading comrades of the district. Jashar Menzelxhiu, first secretary of the Elbasan district committee of the Party of Labour, and Jorgji Xhufka, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, received all members of the Chinese team and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them.

on july 28 and 29, chinese and albanian athletes held friendly exhibitions in elbasan. more than 15,000 spectators saw their excellent performance.

jashar menzelxhiu, jorgji xhufka and others attended the opening ceremony and saw the friendly exhibitions.

during the friendly exhibitions, the chinese and albanian athletes once again displayed the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between them as well as their revolutionary spirit and lofty style of learning from each other, helping each other and making progress together.

on the evening of july 29, a banquet was given by the elbasan district party committee and the executive committee of the district people's council in honour of all members of the chinese team.

the chinese athletes visited the house-museum on the albanian people's hero qemal stafa and a black metallurgical plant in the district.

they left elbasan district and returned to tirana yesterday.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Chairman Ne Win to Pay a Friendly and Informal Visit to China on Invitation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, accompanied by madame ne win, will pay a friendly and informal visit to the people's republic of china in august 1971, at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CHILE

First Chilean Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking July 31, 1971)

armando uribe arce, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chile to the people's republic of china, today presented credentials to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; ling ching, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were sergio silva p., counsellor, gonzalez rojas, cultural counsellor, and fernando perez, third secretary, of the chilean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 31, 1971)

the french parliamentary delegation led by alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly, and the correspondents accompanying the delegation left here for home by train this morning after its friendly visit to china.

the delegation arrived here from nanking by special plane on july 29. during its stay in the city, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926 and the kwangchow sports apparatus factory.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was met and seen off by pai ping, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

also present at the railway station to see the delegation off were pei shih-chang, standing committee member of the national people's congress, and tang nai-kuang, deputy director of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the french guests on their visit to various parts of china.

CHINA AND LAOS

Khamtay Siphandone Greets Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

khamtay siphandone, supreme commander of the lao people's liberation army, sent a message on july 30 to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest greetings on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency lin piao,
vice-premier of the state council and minister of national defence of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, i, on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the lao people's liberation army and in my own name, extend to you and to all the commanders and fighters of the fraternal chinese people's liberation army the salute of militant solidarity and our warmest greetings.

the chinese people's liberation army, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china with respected and

beloved chairman mao tsetung as its head, traversed a course of protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle, accomplished most tremendous and glorious military exploits and made decisive contributions to the great success of the chinese revolution.

armed with marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought, the chinese people's liberation army, giving play to its staunch revolutionary tradition, has been growing in strength constantly and has won many great victories in building the army and consolidating the powerful national defence with modernized technical equipment including nuclear weapons. today, the chinese people's liberation army is indeed the powerful mainstay for the cause of defending and building socialism in china, and has made great contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

the lao people and the lao people's liberation army are exceedingly elated over the brilliant victories attained by the fraternal chinese people and chinese people's liberation army and consider these victories as their own.

the lao people and people's liberation army have in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation always obtained from the chinese party, government, the fraternal chinese people and chinese people's liberation army powerful support and sincere and tremendous assistance. we take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the chinese party, government, the fraternal chinese people and chinese people's liberation army for such extremely precious support and assistance.

we heartily wish the chinese people's liberation army more and greater achievements in building the army, consolidating the national defence and victoriously accomplishing its glorious revolutionary missions.

may the fraternal friendship and militant unity between our two peoples and armed forces be ever lasting exclamation

khamtay siphandone
the supreme command of the lao people's liberation army

sam neua, july 30, 1971

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

Yang Chi-liang, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Choe Hyon Sends Message to Comrade Lin Piao Extending Warmest Congratulations on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

comrade choe hyon, minister of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea, sent a message today to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. full text of the message reads as follows:

comrade lin piao,
minister of national defence of
the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, i, in the name of all the officers and men of the korean people's army, extend the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to all the commanders and fighters of the fraternal chinese people's liberation army.

the chinese people's liberation army founded by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and the communist party of china has grown in strength and become the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the chinese people in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle to defeat foreign imperialist aggressive forces and the reactionary forces at home.

the chinese people's liberation army, closely united around the central committee of the chinese communist party with comrade mao tsetung as the leader and comrade lin piao as the deputy leader, is today waging a resolute struggle to implement the militant tasks put forth at the ninth congress of the chinese communist party, oppose aggression by u.s.-led imperialism, firmly defend the security of the motherland and the victorious fruit of the revolution, and safeguard peace in asia and the world.

the officers and men of the korean people's army rejoice over as their own all the achievements made by the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and extend to them warm congratulations.

the peoples and armed forces of korea and china are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing life and death and going through thick and thin in the protracted revolutionary struggle against u.s.-japanese imperialism.

i am convinced that the militant friendship and unity cemented in blood between the korean and chinese peoples and armed forces will be further strengthened and developed on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against the policy of intensified aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarists. sincerely

wish you and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army still greater successes in strengthening national defence capabilities and in the cause of liberating taiwan.

general choe hyon,

minister of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea

july 31, 1971

pyongyang

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap Sends Warmest Greetings to Comrade Lin Piao on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

comrade vo nguyen giap, vice-premier and minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam, today sent a message to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the message reads:

comrade lin piao, vice-premier of the state council and minister of national defence of the people's republic of china

peking

esteemed comrade vice-premier,

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the fraternal chinese people's liberation army, i wish, on behalf of all the officers and men of the viet nam people's army and in my own name, to convey to you and to all the officers and men of the chinese people's liberation army my salutation of militant solidarity and warmest congratulations.

through 44 years of combat and build-up under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people's liberation army has ceaselessly grown in strength and has always been victorious. in their long and hard revolutionary struggle the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army have gone from one victory to another. they routed the ferocious aggressive army of the japanese fascists, wiped out millions of the reactionary kuomintang troops who had the assistance of u.s. imperialism, and completely liberated the mainland of china, leading the chinese revolution to a great victory. this glorious victory has ushered in the era of socialism in fraternal china while dealing a very heavy blow at u.s.-led imperialism, greatly contributing to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, and by promoting its glorious tradition and making fast

progress in military science and technology, the chinese people's liberation army is assuming the glorious task of preserving the gains of the chinese people's revolution while taking an active part in the building of socialism with greater and greater success.

the people and the armed forces of viet nam greatly esteem the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity with the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, and have always done their best to consolidate and strengthen this friendship on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express sincerely our deep gratitude for the great, precious support and assistance the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army have rendered us in the course of our long revolutionary struggle, in our struggle against u.s. aggression to save our country, as well as in our socialist construction.

at present the great war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese people who stand shoulder to shoulder with the brother peoples of laos and cambodia is winning very great victories of strategic importance. the nixon administration, for its part, has sustained repeated defeats and is faced with mounting difficulties in indochina and right in the united states. its 'vietnamization of the war' strategy, a sinister and wicked manifestation of the socalled 'nixon doctrine', is failing very seriously and will undoubtedly end in utter fiasco.

u.s. imperialism, despite its heavy defeats, remains very obdurate and perfidious. along with the continuation of its criminal war of aggression and preparations for new military adventures, it is resorting to all perfidious moves in the hope of getting out of its stalemate and improving its difficult situation.

we the vietnamese people and armed forces always maintain a resolute stand and keep a wary eye on all the schemes and manoeuvres of the enemy, bearing deeply in mind our beloved president ho chi minh's teaching that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom', and that 'as long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away'. under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, and pursuing a correct, independent, creative marxist-leninist line, the vietnamese people will unite more closely than ever with the brother lao and cambodian peoples, promote more strongly than ever their determination to fight and win, brave all hardships and difficulties, and fight and advance with resolve in order to inflict complete defeat on the 'vietnamization' program, foil the 'nixon doctrine', drive u.s. imperialism out of the indochinese peninsula, and bring the holy war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation of the three fraternal nations to complete victory.

all the officers and men of the vietnamese people's armed forces heartily wish the brother chinese people's liberation army many more and yet greater achievements in the consolidation of defence potentials, in their readiness to crush all aggressive plots of u.s.-led imperialism, thereby successfully accomplishing their glorious revolutionary task.

may the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china last for ever exclamation

general vo nguyen giap,
vice-premier and minister of national defence
of the democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi, july 31, 1971

Report Meeting in Hanoi Celebrates Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, July 31, 1971)

the capital garrison headquarters of the viet nam people's army held a report meeting yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the meeting was attended by major general pham ngoc mau, deputy head of the general political department of the viet nam people's army; senior colonel doan phung and colonel ngo ngoc duong, responsible members of the capital garrison headquarters; colonel tran van bann, director of the foreign affairs office of the ministry of national defence; and representatives of commanders and fighters of the people's army.

chang hsiu-shan, military attache, and ma chun-tu, deputy military attache of the chinese embassy in viet nam attended the meeting on invitation.

senior colonel doan phung spoke first at the meeting. after ardently praising the great victories won by the chinese people's liberation army under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung, he said: viet nam and china are fraternal countries connected by the same mountains and rivers. both in their war of resistance against french aggression in the past and in the present war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people have had great support and assistance from the communist party of china, the chinese government, the chinese people and army. the vietnamese people express heartfelt gratitude for this extremely precious support and assistance. the vietnamese people and people's army are determined to do their utmost to strengthen the unity and friendship between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china.

he pointed out that u.s. imperialism has already sustained disastrous defeat, but is still very stubborn. the vietnamese people and people's army are resolved to carry out the sacred testament of president ho chi minh and fight in unity with the armed forces and peoples of laos and cambodia in definite determination to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula.

military attache chang hsiu-shan was invited to make a speech at the meeting. he reviewed the chinese people's liberation army's course of fighting from victory to victory under the illumination of chairman mao's proletarian line for army building and warmly praised the brilliant victories of the armed forces and peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said that the victories won by the armed forces and peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia have set a brilliant example for the people of the whole world that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big", inspired and propelled the revolutionary struggles of the people of asia and the whole world and promoted the new awakening of the american people, thus making great contribution to the world people's struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

he said that the struggle of the people of the three indochinese countries is victoriously advancing and the failure of u.s. imperialism on the battlefield of viet nam and the whole of indochina is a foregone conclusion. the war in viet nam was launched and expanded exclusively by u.s. imperialism. the key to the solution of the viet nam question is the complete withdrawal of u.s. aggressor troops and its satellite troops from south viet nam, leaving the vietnamese people to settle their own affairs by themselves.

he said that the 7-point proposal put forward recently by minister nguyen thi binh at the paris conference has opened a correct way for peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. but the nixon administration quibbled about this proposal, and at the same time it is continuing to push the so-called "vietnamization" plan and intensify the military operations in viet nam and the rest of indochina. this shows that u.s. imperialism is still clinging to its aggressive ambition to occupy south viet nam permanently. if the nixon administration acts arbitrarily and continues to expand the aggressive war, u.s. imperialism will be drowned in the ocean of the great people's war of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples. victory surely belongs to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples.

chang hsiu-shan warmly praised the profound revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and viet nam. he said that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army sharing weal and woe with the comrades-in-arms of viet nam and other countries in indochina, will forever unite together, fight together and win victory together with them.

at the conclusion of the meeting, the participants shouted: "warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the heroic chinese people's liberation army exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china exclamation" "long live the viet nam workers' party exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation"

an atmosphere of profound fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china prevailed throughout the meeting.

Comrade Le Duc Tho Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam attending the paris conference on the viet nam question, arrived here from paris by special plane today on his way home.

le duc tho and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, as well as diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

China-Vietnam Protocol on 1971 Scientific and Technological Cooperation Plan Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

a protocol was signed here today between the executive organizations for scientific and technological co-operation of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam on the 1971 plan for scientific and technological co-operation, so was a 1971-72 executive plan for scientific co-operation between the chinese academy of sciences and the vietnamese state commission of sciences and technology.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, attended the signing ceremony.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was also present.

han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and hao meng-pi, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and le khac, leader of the vietnamese scientific and technical delegation and vice-chairman of the vietnamese state commission of sciences and technology, signed the protocol and executive plan on behalf of the respective sides.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned liu ta-yu, shih huang, tsao ke-chiang, feng hsi-ku, chang yun-chih, tsao wen-pin, li tzu-liang, tsao wei-lien, tien jen-chieh and wang ten-lun.

attending the ceremony on the vietnamese side were the members of the delegation nguyen cong tinh, dong tieu, nguyen van huong, hoang anh tuan and luu bien ho, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

prior to the ceremony, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and minister fang yi met and had a cordial and friendly talk with delegation leader le knac and all the members of the delegation he is leading.

Vietnamese Eastern Medicine Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

the group for the study of eastern medicine from viet nam led by dang van cap, president of the vietnamese society for eastern medicine, left here for home by train today, after its visit to china.

the group arrived in peking on may 12. it studied traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology and the work of combining traditional chinese and western medicine and paid visits to peking, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, hengyang, shanghai, nanking, wunsi, tientsin, shenyang, anshan, talien, changchun and kirin. members of the group exchanged experience with chinese medical workers. they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary medical workers and revolutionary masses wherever they went.

on the eve of their departure from peking, leading member of the ministry of health hsieh hua gave a warm send-off reception in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

when they took leave today, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsieh hua, lu chih-chun, lin chien, chen hsu, lin wei, hsu shou-jen and chi chen-min, as well as medical workers.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i., and tan phong, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

DRVN Local Economy Study Group Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 31, 1971)

the local economy study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, left here for kwangchow by special plane today, in the company of wang yi-chih, leading member of the chinese ministry of light industry, after its visit to chekiang province.

the group arrived here from peking by special plane on july 22. on their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by lai ko-ko and hsien cheng-hao, deputy secretaries of the chekiang provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, chou feng, deputy secretary of the hangchow municipal committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

during their stay in chekiang, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms went to shaohsing and chienten counties to learn about the development of paddy rice and tea production and of local small industries. they visited factories making chemicals, chemical fertilizer, coke, bamboo and wood ware and farm machinery, and saw coal pits, hydro-electric power stations, livestock farms, state farms and production brigades.

they also visited the hsinanchiang power plant, the hangchow tungfanghung (the east is red) silk mill and the hangchow oxygen generator manufacturing plant. they had talks with leading comrades at the provincial, administrative regional and county levels. they were accorded warm welcome by the local leading comrades and revolutionary people wherever they went.

on the evening of july 28, the chekiang provincial committee of the c.p.c. and the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of all the comrades of the group. in his toast at the banquet comrade lai ko-ko, on behalf of the chekiang provincial committee of the c.p.c. and the provincial revolutionary committee, extended a warm welcome to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. he said: we will learn from the vietnamese comrades-in-arms their heroic and indomitable fighting spirit and work hard to support the vietnamese war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until final victory.

in proposing a toast, leader of the group hoang van kieu said: we vietnamese people will follow the sacred testament of our respected and beloved president ho chi minh, and resolutely carry to the end our just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to achieve peaceful reunification of our motherland.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ion Ionita Sends Message to Comrade Lin Piao Most Heartily Greeting Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

army general ion ionita, minister of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania, sent on july 27 a message to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, most heartily greeting the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the message reads:

comrade lin piao,
vice-premier of the state council and
minister of national defence of the
people's republic of china

peking

dear comrade minister,

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, i, on behalf of the military men of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania and on behalf of myself, extend to you and to all the military men of the people's republic of china, comradely greetings and the most heartfelt congratulations. the entire romanian people and the military men of our armed forces afford a high appreciation to the chinese people's liberation army which, led and educated by the glorious chinese communist party, has gone through a course of valiant combat for the national and social liberation of the chinese people. on this holiday, the romanian military men entertaining the noblest feelings of friendship heartily wish the chinese military men greater successes in the activity of perfecting the combat skill for defending the peaceful work of the great and industrious chinese people against the aggressive acts of imperialism in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

army general ion ionita

minister of the armed forces
of the socialist republic
of romania

bucharest, july 27, 1971

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

New Chapter in Sino-Sierra Leone Friendship

- Jen-min Jih-pao editorial -

(NCNA-English Peking, August 1, 1971)

the "people's daily" today publishes an editorial entitled "a new chapter in sino-sierra leone friendship". full text of the editorial reads:

through friendly talks, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of sierra leone have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the decision of china and sierra leone to establish diplomatic relations reflects the common aspirations of the people of the two countries and the daily growing friendship between the chinese people and the sierra leone people and other african people. we extend our warm congratulations on this.

the people of sierra leone have a glorious history of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. they waged a protracted and unswerving struggle against the diabolic colonialists and finally won national independence in 1961. to defend their state sovereignty and develop their national economy, the people of sierra leone under the leadership of president siaka stevens, have, since 1968, adhered to an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist policy of non-alignment, successively frustrated the imperialist schemes of subversion and sabotage and won one victory after another. last march, the people of sierra leone smashed a reactionary coup d'etat engineered by u.s. imperialism. last april, sierra leone was proclaimed a republic. the government of sierra leone supports the struggle of the african peoples to win and safeguard national independence and opposes the criminal policy of racial discrimination pursued by the south african white colonial regime, thereby contributing to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. we heartily rejoice over the successes achieved by the people of sierra leone on the road of national independence.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "we must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations based on mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit with all countries willing to live together with us in peace." the chinese people have done so in the past 21 years. hereafter, we shall continue to adhere to this principle and establish and develop state relations with all countries willing to live together with our country in peace.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. the fallacy concocted by the imperialists and their retainers of so-called "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "the taiwan independence movement", and "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and similar reproductions are all doomed to failure.

sierra leone is in west africa and is separated from china by vast oceans. geographical distance, however, cannot obstruct friendly intercourse between the peoples of the two countries. the sierra leone government delegation led by

minister c.a. kamara-taylor, sent by president siaka stevens, has been paying a friendly visit to our country in recent days. it has brought the deep friendship of the sierra leone people to the chinese people and promoted significant developments in sino-sierra leone relations. this is a tremendous support and encouragement to the chinese people. we are much overjoyed that the relations between the two countries have entered a completely new stage. we heartily wish daily growth in the relations between china and sierra leone, prosperity to the republic of sierra leone, and happiness to her people.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Minister Tran Nam Trung Sends Warmest Greetings to Comrade Lin Piao on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

tran nam trung, minister of defence of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on july 27 to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest greetings on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the message reads:

his excellency lin piao,
vice-premier of the state council and minister of national defence of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the heroic chinese people's liberation army, i, on behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces, extend to you and, through you, to all the commanders and fighters of the fraternal chinese people's liberation army, our salute of militant unity and warmest greetings.

under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people's liberation army braving countless difficulties and making great sacrifices in the past 44 years, have together with the entire chinese people defeated the aggressive japanese fascists and the chiang kai-shek traitorous clique, making a great contribution to the establishment of the great people's republic of china. this victory was a heavy blow dealt at u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism.

bringing into full play the tradition of glorious and heroic struggle, the chinese people's liberation army has quickly built itself into a modern and powerful revolutionary army which stands ready to smash all provocative and aggressive schemes and moves of the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs, firmly defend the revolutionary gains of the people's republic of china, and actively contributes to safeguarding peace in asia and the world.

the south vietnamese people and their liberation armed forces greatly rejoice at the great victories recorded by the chinese people's liberation army and sincerely wish them many and yet greater successes in their glorious tasks.

in their resistance war against the u.s. aggressors and for national salvation, the liberation armed forces and people of south viet nam have enjoyed deep sympathy, resolute support and wholehearted, great and effective assistance from the communist party, government, people and the fraternal people's liberation army of china.

we take this opportunity to express our heartfelt, deep gratitude for this very valuable support and assistance.

though having sustained heavy failures, the u.s. imperialists have stubbornly carried on their "vietnamization of the war" policy in south viet nam, intensified and expanded the war of aggression to the whole of indochina and violated the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam. but faced with the strength of militant solidarity and the determination to fight and to win of the peoples of the three indochinese countries, the u.s. imperialists have got bogged down more and more in their position of passivity and embarrassment and will certainly sustain more disastrous defeats.

implementing the sacred testament of the beloved president ho chi minh, the liberation armed forces and people of south viet nam are determined, together with their kith and kin in the north, and shoulder to shoulder with the brotner peoples of cambodia and laos, to overcome all difficulties and hardships, to persist in and step up the fight, and bring their fight against the u.s. aggressors, for national salvation to total victory.

may the militant solidarity between the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces and the chinese people's liberation army develop with every passing day.

tran nam trung
minister of defence of the republic of
south viet nam

south viet nam, july 27, 1971

US

Mounting Struggle of US Soldiers Against US Aggressive War and Fascist Persecution

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

the struggle of american soldiers against the u.s. war of aggression and fascist rule in the army is mounting daily under the inspiration of the vigorous revolutionary struggle of the american people. the merging of the two revolutionary waves has dealt a telling blow to the rule of u.s. monopoly capital and thrown into a great dilemma the nixon administration beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

by unleashing and expanding frantically the war of aggression in indochina, u.s. imperialism has not only committed towering crimes against the peoples of the three countries in indochina, but also brought great sufferings to the american people. despite the lying propaganda by the u.s. monopoly

ruling clique, many american soldiers forced to take part in the war of aggression in viet nam have realized through their own experience that this is a "dirty war". after interviewing many american ex-servicemen of the viet nam war, two american bourgeois authors pointed out recently: "his (an ex-serviceman) world outlook and political opinion changed drastically during his tenure in the service". "we find that 80 per cent of the veterans experienced a change in view of our involvement in vietnam after they left the united states, but a great majority, 41.1 per cent of the veterans interviewed, said that they changed their view drastically during their first three months of service in vietnam."

recently, there are innumerable cases of american soldiers collectively disobeying orders, refusing to fight, interfering with the liaison system and even smashing weapons. a number of american soldiers in tai khe of thu dau mot province, south viet nam, set fire to four helicopters on the night of june 16 as a way of protesting against the u.s. war of aggression in indochina. cases of american soldiers in south viet nam killing officers who forced them to go to battle are daily increasing. the u.s. defence department disclosed on april 20 that fragging incidents among u.s. troops in viet nam doubled in 1970 over the previous year. senate democratic leader mike mansfield admitted that the killing of officers by soldiers has become so common-place.

as the american people become more and more strongly opposed to the government policy of aggression and war, the struggle of the servicemen and veterans against the aggressive war is also expanding in scope daily, with more clearcut objective and on a higher level. several thousand servicemen participated in the one million strong demonstration in washington and san francisco in late april to protest against the aggressive war in viet nam. in mid-may, many servicemen and veterans from the viet nam war, together with the people of various circles, held demonstrations around more than twenty military bases in the united states to express their furious opposition to the aggressive war. in salt lake city, capital of utah state, more than 6,000 people took part in a demonstration in the biggest action against the aggressive war ever held in that city. activities against the aggressive war in the form of demonstrations, rallies, setting up of picket lines and distribution of leaflets, with the participation of several hundred to several thousand people have been held in killen, texas; fayetteville, north carolina; colorado springs, colorado; san diego naval base, california; great lakes naval training station and westover air force base chicago. in their struggle they raised such poignant political demands as immediate withdrawal of all u.s. troops from southeast asia and dismantlement of all u.s. military bases abroad, release of all political prisoners and ban on using troops to break strikes and suppress the people. more than 300 u.s. servicemen stationed in britain held a demonstration in london on may 31 to protest against the aggressive war. this is the first time that american servicemen in britain took such a protest action. the demonstrators handed the u.s. embassy a letter signed by about 1,000 servicemen to protest against the u.s. government's escalation of the aggressive war in viet nam. u.s. servicemen in west germany, south korea and deserters in sweden have also held demonstrations against the aggressive war recently.

the reactionary policy of the u.s. ruling clique to enforce fascist rule and practise racial discrimination in the armed forces has also aroused increasingly stronger discontent and protest among the soldiers, especially afro-american soldiers. a struggle against racial discrimination broke out in late may at the travis air base, california, which shook the entire united states. defying ruthless

suppression by the reactionary authorities, several hundred afro-american soldiers persisted in the struggle for 4 days on end, causing a temporary suspension of air transport in this key support centre for the aggressive war against viet nam. the authorities brutally arrested nearly 100 afro-american soldiers who had joined the struggle. the enraged soldiers set fire to an officer's quarters, and gave the reactionary officer who had ordered the arrest a sound beating. the rebellion of these afro-american soldiers caused great alarm in the american military circles. william moore, commander of the 22nd air force, said apprehensively that the incident reflected "america's overall racial dilemma" spilling over into the services. what troubled the u.s. military authorities still more was the fact that strong discontent and resistance grew daily among the afro-american g.i.s at u.s. military bases abroad. a pentagon inquiry reported "highly volatile anger" between the races in the some 200,000 u.s. servicemen in west germany. in a letter published on june 30 in an underground paper run by servicemen with the largest circulation of its kind in the united states, a group of afro-american g.i.s in tuy hoa province, south viet nam, announced that they are striving to stop the war of aggression in viet nam and the oppression against people of colour. in their letter they said that they do not possess "the will to annihilate and exploit". "we are ready to come home, because as blacks this is not our fight. our fight is at home". the letter pointed out that in the united states, black brothers are "being forced into legalized slavery for the state".

at the same time, the number of soldiers who voluntarily left the reactionary u.s. troops and that of youth who refused to be drafted has been increasing rapidly. it was reported that in the u.s. army, desertion has increased 300 per cent in five years. in the first three quarters of 1970, there was one deserter every five minutes on the average, while recently there has been one every three minutes. figures for re-enlistment have dropped to the lowest point in 15 years. it was reported that around 100,000 young american deserters and dodgers are estimated to be in canada, and another 2,000 in europe. in the first half of 1970, about 60,000 dodgers settled in australia. according to statistical figures released by the u.s. defense department, the number of college and university students joining the "reserve officers' training corps" dropped from 200,000 in 1968 to a little more than 100,000 in 1970. a responsible member of the u.s. defense department conceded that the sharp drop was due to students' rejection to serve as cannon-fodder for the aggression in viet nam.

the development in depth of the american servicemen's struggle against aggressive war and fascist persecution has dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. military machine. a western bourgeois journal said, "the united states army ... faces the greatest crisis in its history" and it is "in the disintegration". this situation has aroused grave anxiety among the u.s. ruling circles. matthew ridgway (american), former nato supreme commander, deplored: "not in my lifetime ... has the army's public image suffered so many grievous blows and fallen to such low esteem in such wide areas of our society". the panicky u.s. ruling circles are playing with counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a vain attempt to stamp out the servicemen's rising struggle. but so long as the u.s. monopoly ruling circles continue to pursue its reactionary policy of aggression abroad and repression at home, the american servicemen's struggle against u.s. aggressive war and fascist persecution will surely continue to develop and deal increasingly heavier blows to the u.s. ruling circles.

163,000 US Rail Workers Strike against Ruthless Exploitation by Monopoly Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, August 1, 1971)

43,000 workers of six more u.s. railroads downed tools yesterday following the strikes held by a total of over 120,000 workers of four railroads on july 16 and 24, according to washington reports. the waves of strike struggle of the u.s. rail workers have vehemently battered the monopoly capitalist groups in the country.

the u.s. rail workers who have a glorious tradition of struggle held two nation-wide strikes, each involving 500,000 men, in september and december last year after breaking through all obstacles set by the reactionary authorities. these two strikes brought the railway transport to a standstill and caused a chaos in the country's economy. so the u.s. ruling circles are terribly afraid of the rail workers' strikes. during their strikes this month, bigwigs of the nixon administration came out once and again to intimidate the workers. on the evening of july 29, nixon came out personally to exert pressure on the workers in an attempt to break the workers' struggle. but the workers defied intimidation, and their strike struggle has now spread to ten railroads.

the strike of 163,000 railway workers has paralysed the traffic on the 10 american railroads. they are: the union pacific, southern, southern pacific, norfolk and western, santa fe, alton and southern, houston belt and terminal, duluth mesabi and iron range, elgin joliet and eastern, and bessemer and lake eerie. they are responsible for nearly half of the whole u.s. railway system.

the strike has not only dealt a direct blow at monopoly capital in railway but also dealt a heavy blow at monopoly capital in industry that depends on railway transportation of raw materials or products. it has already hit the eastern coal pits, the central steel region and the northern industrial centres. some motor plants have been closed. 25 u.s. governors said in alarm that the effects of the rail strike in their states range from "critical to disastrous". in dismay, the white house cited "increasing economic impact arising from the continuation and expansion of the railroad strike".

US Suffers Trade Deficit for Three Consecutive Months

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

the united states had a deficit in its foreign trade in june, the third consecutive month of the year, according to reports from washington.

it was the first time that the u.s. trade account has shown a deficit for three months in a row since 1950. this shows the further decline of the trade position of u.s. imperialism as the overlord of the capitalist world.

the u.s. commerce department announced on july 28 that the u.s. foreign trade deficit widened to 362.6 million dollars in june, thereby bringing the total trade deficit in the three months of april, may and june to 803 million dollars -- the largest three-month deficit since 1946. the trade deficit in june left the united states with a 372.3 million dollar deficit for the first six months of the year. commerce department officials admitted that it was the first time this century that there had been a half-yearly u.s. trade deficit.

expressing concern at the prospects of u.s. foreign trade, u.s. secretary of commerce maurice stans told congress on july 28 that there is a "probability" the united states will record a trade deficit this year for the first time since 1893.

foreign trade has been one of the major means by which u.s. imperialism plunders and exploits the people of other countries. in the past it used to make up for its huge balance of payments deficit by its trade surplus. in the early post-war period, the total value of u.s. export accounted for one third of that of the capitalist world. but since u.s. imperialism has clung for a long period to the policies of aggression and war, particularly the launching and expansion of the aggressive war in indochina, the u.s. financial and monetary crisis has become more acute daily, which is accompanied by frequent outbreaks of economic crises. since world war ii, the united states has had five economic crises, the last one broke out in august, 1969, which is still continuing. today, the u.s. economic strength has been greatly reduced, while that of japan and the major capitalist countries in west europe has increased relatively. the struggle of the various capitalist countries in the scramble for markets has become fiercer daily. up to 1970, the total value of u.s. export had dropped to only 15.5 per cent in that of the capitalist world, whereas the products of other capitalist countries made huge inroads into the u.s. market. for example, imported steel products now take up 20 per cent of the u.s. steel market, while imported automobiles have come to 15.9 per cent of the u.s. auto market in the first half of this year. consequently, u.s. trade surplus dwindled daily, and was replaced by an adverse balance in last april which continued for three months running. this shows that it is not easy today for the u.s. to make use of its trade surplus to make up for its huge balance of payments deficit. on the contrary, the danger is increasing that the presence of trade deficit will exacerbate the balance of payments deficit.

this tendency of the u.s. foreign trade reflects the declining u.s. dominant position in the capitalist world and the sharpening contradictions between u.s. imperialism and other major capitalist countries, causing alarm to the u.s. ruling circles. in a media briefing before editors and broadcasters representing midwestern states on july 6, nixon stated in alarm that "the united states, as compared with that position we found ourselves in immediately after world war ii, has a challenge such as we did not even dream of." "both western europe and japan are very potent competitors of the united states; friends, yes; allies, yes; but competing and competing very hard with us throughout the world for economic leadership," he said.

CHINA AND ARAB REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Chinese Acting Minister and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Meet Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister, and li yao-wen, vice-minister, of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ahmed naider, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, who is visiting china.

present at the meeting were ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china, and ahmed m. almoati, first secretary of the a.r.y. embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Special Assistant to Zambian President

(NCNA-English Peking, July 31, 1971)

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei yesterday afternoon met Mark C. Chona, Special Assistant to the President of Zambia, who is spending his vacation in visiting China. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Zambian Ambassador to China J.K. Chivunga and Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Chin Li-chen.

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POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Party Committee of Shanghai No. 12 State Cotton Mill Conscientiously Carries Out Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 29, 1971)

(NCNA Shanghai, July 28) The Party committee of Shanghai No. 12 State Cotton Mill conscientiously carries out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and helps the engineers and technicians remold their old ideas and old style and increase their consciousness of the line struggle, enabling them to contribute actively to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Promotion of the Enthusiasm of Engineers and Technicians Is Needed for the Sustained Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of this mill rose wrathfully to criticize and repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of enterprise management and destroyed the old system of management. Many of the technicians went to labor in the workshops and received re-education from the working class. They began to change the state of their alienation from proletarian politics, from practice and from the masses. Their mental outlook went through a tremendous change. They increased their consciousness of serving socialist revolution and socialist construction.

After its establishment, the Party committee of this mill, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Serious attention should be paid to policy in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution," was resolved to carry out better the Party's policy toward intellectuals and to bring the role of the technicians into full play while criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line in depth. To unify

thinking, it organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings: "The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovation; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old way of thinking. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers." "China needs as many intellectuals as possible to serve her difficult undertaking of socialist construction." This made them understand: Carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals is a major problem in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and is geared to the sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are wrong who think that technicians are unnecessary and, therefore, do not actively carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals.

After study and discussion, all comrades achieved unified thinking regarding the following points:

(1) In handling problems of one sort or another existing among some technicians, it is necessary to make all-round historical analysis and to distinguish between the two qualitatively different contradictions. The policy of unity, education and remolding should be adopted in treating the people whose mistakes are of the nature of contradictions among the people.

One of the technicians once made a very serious political mistake. Many comrades had no confidence in letting him go on doing technical work. But after an investigation, they discovered that he had shed his lofty airs in the course of labor, honestly received re-education from the working class and changed for the better ideologically and in feeling. They made a concrete analysis of his historical conditions and his behavior. They held that allowing him to go on doing technical work was in conformity with the Party's directive and policy toward intellectuals and was advantageous to the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Now he is admitted into the three-in-one technical group of the workshop and is playing an excellent role.

(2) To remold the technicians in the course of using them, and bring them into better play in the course of continuously remolding them. All comrades held that: To serve proletarian politics very well, the technicians must first make strenuous efforts to remold their world outlook. But the idea that technicians should not be used again until they have been successfully remolded ideologically is incompatible with reality. So long as they are willing to accept the Party's leadership and to actively serve proletarian politics, technicians should be allowed to go through remolding while being employed, so that they may continuously remold themselves with reference to the three great revolutionary struggles and to serve proletarian politics better in the course of continuously remolding themselves.

Continuously Strengthen Education in Ideology and Political Line, Gradually Raise the Technicians' Consciousness in Line Struggle

The Party committee of the No. 12 State Cotton Mill is of the opinion that an important point in carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals is that, in the course of using the technicians, effort should be made to educate them in ideology and political line and to help them raise their consciousness in line struggle. For this reason, it constantly grasps concrete examples and, through discussion and analysis, helps the technicians distinguish between right and wrong and draw a clear demarcation line between them.

(1) Drawing a clear demarcation line between "management of a factory by experts" and strengthening of technical leadership over production.

One of the technicians formerly served as a deputy manager of this mill and carried out the revisionist line of "one-leader system" and "management of factory by experts." After his mistakes were examined, he became hesitant in doing his work and dared not shoulder any responsibility. The Party committee and the workers pointed out to him that his former implementation of the "expert line" should be criticized but his spirit of boldly taking responsibility for revolutionary work should be promoted.

This technician was held responsible for a production group. One of the departments once asked for an additional supply of protective wear for the workers and the request had already been approved by the authorities concerned. He discovered that this was incompatible with the regulations and, accordingly, stopped this action through persuasion. The Party committee secretary of the mill confirmed his spirit of daring to take responsibility and to uphold principles and, meanwhile, pointed out his defect of failing to follow the mass line. This taught him a very impressive lesson. On the one hand, he returned to his group to seriously criticize the pernicious influence of the "expert line" in his mind and, on the other hand, further developed his spirit of boldly taking revolutionary responsibility in his work.

It was in this way that the Party committee of this mill made a concrete analysis of a concrete matter, confirming the right and criticizing the wrong, and taught the technicians to distinguish between the "management of factory by experts" and the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to strengthen leadership over production and techniques, so the pernicious influence of the "expert line" may be continuously eliminated and leadership over production and techniques consciously strengthened in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(2) Drawing a clear demarcation line between "technique in command" and vigorous technical innovation.

It is necessary to thoroughly criticize the ideas of "technique in command" and "pursuit after personal fame and gain." But should the technicians participate in technical innovation? Some technicians had blurred thinking on this problem. Accordingly, the Party committee of the mill and the leadership in the workshops organized the technicians to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Constantly perfect one's skill," and actively encouraged them to get rid of ideas of personal gains and losses, to use their brains for the revolutionary cause and to get together with the workers to carry out technical innovation.

One of the engineers was graduated from an old-type university. He was formerly responsible for the work of innovating and reconditioning the equipment. Recently, he participated in the three-in-one group of the preparatory spinning workshop and joined the workers in innovating a high-speed doubling machine. This doubling machine was built by another factory but failed to meet the demands of this cotton mill. He wanted to make an experiment on the basis of the realities of this mill, but he was afraid that he would commit the mistake of "technique first" if his experiments did not succeed. The Party committee of the mill and the leadership of the workshop helped him get rid of his worries and actively supported him in carrying out experiment for the revolution. Later, he made a few samples of the doubling machine, which, after trial use, was deeply welcomed by the masses.

With the help of the leadership at all levels and the workers of this mill, the technicians plunged themselves into the movement of technical innovation. They got together with the workers to build and popularize the automatic spooler and bobbin driving shaft, and also the automatic knotter and trolley in the preparatory spinning workshop, thereby reducing the intensity of labor and raising the output and improving the quality of products.

(3) Drawing a clear demarcation line between "placing undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern" and having high ambitions.

The speed wheel of the spinning machine was formerly only a mechanical device. With production developed, one of the technicians of this cotton mill trial made an electronic continuous speed varying device. Because he made the design behind closed doors, the device was too big and not very useful. Some people thought that this was another way of placing undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern and was a waste of materials and money.

The Party committee of the mill was of the opinion that the idea of being alienated from practice and placing undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern must be criticized and repudiated totally but the advanced scientific and technical knowledge must be adopted actively and a high ambition must be encouraged to change the backwardness of production in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Man has to constantly sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." The change of the spinning speed device from the mechanical level to the

electronic level was a big step forward and advantageous to the development of the textile industry and should be supported actively. If this experiment ended in failure, the experience should be summed up seriously.

With the support and help of the leadership of the mill, this technician changed his former style of making designs behind closed doors and got together with the workers to carry out design and trial-making afresh. Eventually, they succeeded in making an electronic continuous speed changing device suitable for use this cotton mill.

(4) Drawing a clear demarcation line between "supervision, control and suppression" and institution of rational regulations and systems.

Some technicians who formerly supervised production once carried out the revisionist line and practiced "supervision, control and suppression" on the workers, so that the masses were very resentful toward them. Now, a few of these technicians again participated in management of production and they showed hesitation in their work.

In view of this living idea, the Party committee of the mill organized them to join the masses in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, helped them draw a clear demarcation line between the revisionist "supervision, control and suppression" and rational regulations and systems, and taught them to rely on and trust the masses and to perseveringly uphold the rational regulations and systems, thereby raising their consciousness of the line struggle to a higher level and exploiting their enthusiasm in carrying out the management of socialist production well.

Adopt Various Means To Promote Actively the Remolding of the World Outlook of Technicians

The Party committee of the No. 12 State Cotton Mill tightly grasps the "three intensifications" in order to enable the technicians to receive re-education better from the workers, to remold their world outlook and to quicken revolutionization of their thinking.

(1) By intensifying the leadership of Party organizations at all levels over the technicians. In the preparatory spinning workshop, when chemical starch was trial made, the Party general branch of this workshop intensified its leadership over this work. Members of the Party general branch armed the technicians with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought and organized them to join the masses in holding study classes to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, thereby quickening the development of trial making of chemical starch.

(2) By rousing the workers to intensify re-education for the technicians. To enable the technicians to go on developing their strong points and overcoming their shortcomings and to quicken their ideological remolding, the Party committee of the mill constantly organizes the workers to criticize and help the technicians. For example, one of the technicians

took a tortuous path in carrying out an item of engineering work because he did not seek the opinion of the masses. In an elementary evaluation, an old worker criticized him, making him raise his ideological thinking to a higher level. After the "campaign" for better quality started in the loom workshop, the workers evaluated the work done by the technicians, commending their strong points, criticizing their shortcomings and putting forth demands and proposals to them. This made the technicians see their own progress, know their shortcomings and receive re-education more consciously from the working class.

(3) By perseveringly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and leading the technicians to intensify self-education. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism," the Party committee of the mill organizes the technicians to consciously and constantly criticize the revisionist line of running an enterprise and bourgeois ideas with reference to their work and thinking. Many technicians have raised their political consciousness during mass criticism and become good advisers in production and trail blazers in revolution. With reference to the realities of struggle, the Party committee of the mill called discussion-application meetings and criticism meetings of technicians of the whole mill, making the technicians continuously raise their consciousness of the line struggle while carrying out activities of talking about application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticizing revisionism.

In this mill, because of the efforts made to carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals conscientiously and to form a three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technicians, new technique, new technology and new equipment are adopted continuously, tremendous results are scored in technical innovation and the outlook of production has also gone through a great change.

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ANTI-"CHAMPION-ISM"

Criticize and Repudiate the Reactionary Nature of Champion-ism

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Kwangtung
Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The question of 'for whom?' is something fundamental; it is a question of principle." Since the founding of the People's Republic, a fierce struggle between the two lines has always existed on the front of physical culture and sports. The major issue in this struggle is "for whom should physical culture and sports be conducted?"

For a long time in the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture circles, proceeding from the needs of restoring capitalism, have hoisted the evil flag of champion-ism and talked such humbug: "Don't oppose champion-ism. I am champion-ism. To oppose champion-ism means to oppose me." This frenzied cry fully exposed their reactionary feature of advocating champion-ism.

Champion-ism is a poison used by the bourgeoisie and revisionists to corrupt the people's innermost being, a pestilence that leads people to seek personal fame and gain and to indulge in individualism, and a bait to lure people to serve the reactionary ruling class. Out of their sinister aim of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture circles rabidly peddled champion-ism, which spread viruses very extensively and brought damage to the socialist cause of physical culture. We must criticize, topple and discredit champion-ism.

The first fallacy in advocating champion-ism is that "championship is everything." People who uphold champion-ism talk such rubbish: "I am not interested in anything but the world record and world championship." During the 2nd National Sports Meeting, counter-revolutionary double-dealer T'ao Chu told the former Kwangtung Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee: "You must win the third position and strive for the first position. If these positions cannot be obtained, the chairman of the physical culture and sports committee should be dismissed."

"The champion is everything"--this completely obliterates the fundamental issue that physical culture serves proletarian politics, leads proletarian physical culture to the orientation of the bourgeoisie, and feverishly disseminates bourgeois individualism, exhibitionism, egoism and big-nation chauvinism. This is diametrically opposite to the policy of "friendship first, competition second." Those who advocate this fallacy basically do not have an eye for the interests of the Party and the state and basically do not have any idea of the collective and unity. The

pernicious influence of this fallacy seriously disturbs and violates Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and causes very severe damage. It not only hinders the development of mass sports and impedes the general improving of the level of sports skills, but also impairs and injures the friendship and unity among the sports teams, among various localities and among various nationalities at home; in the international sphere, it impairs and injures the friendly relations between the Chinese people and the people of other countries. Its sinister aim is to turn the proletarian sports into sports of the bourgeoisie, to alienate our sports teams from class struggle and from proletarian politics and to change them into their tools for restoring capitalism.

Socialist sports must give prominence to proletarian politics and serve proletarian politics.

In the 31st Table Tennis World Tournament, the Chinese players implemented the policy "friendship first, competition second," and played with a good style and at a new high level of skill, reaping a good harvest in both politics and skills, improving the friendship and unity of the Chinese people with the people of other countries and expanding the united front against US imperialism. This set a good example for us.

In a tense exhibition match with a foreign team, a basketball player of our provincial team was about to shoot the ball into the basket when a player of the opposite team slipped and fell. Our player dropped the ball at once and ran to help him to get up. When this match concluded, the leader of the guest team said: "Today's match has increased friendliness and enhanced friendship." The broad masses of spectators said with satisfaction: "In today's match, the bad style of 'rather making a score than helping another player to get up' of the past has changed, and the good thinking and good style of 'rather failing to a score than leaving another player injured' have been demonstrated."

These are concrete expressions of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture and sports.

The second fallacy in advocating champion-ism is that "awards are given to those who break the greatest number of records." Those advocating this fallacy talk such rubbish: "There should be more material incentives!" "Paying athletes allowances for their skill is neither capitalism nor revisionism." This was a tune of the bourgeoisie. They vigorously advocated "material incentives" and adopted the bourgeois policy of bribery under such various names as "standard of award," "system of grades" and "allowance for skills," giving the "top-notch" athletes special treatment, alienating them from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and putting them far above the workers, peasants and soldiers. They frenziedly attempted to adopt the tactics of material incentives to make the athletes think only about their private interests and forget the fundamental interests of the proletariat, so as to lead them onto the sidetrack of capitalism and turn them into tools for restoring capitalism and so as to attain their aim of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul." Through the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of athletes have increased their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. They thoroughly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist "material incentive," promote the spirit of hard struggle and get rid of the bourgeois idea of seeking personal fame and gain. They repair the appliances and improve the apparatus with their own hands. Before an athletic exhibition, they carry the necessary apparatus to the spot and unroll the carpet themselves.

When our provincial field and track team passed by Meilung commune, Haifeng hsien, the poor and lower-middle peasants asked it to present an exhibition performance. At the moment, a sand pit and a suitable playground were lacking. But, disregarding their fatigue, the athletes very happily prepared the playground for the performance themselves and piled up some hay for use as a substitute for the sand pit. They presented a magnificent performance before the poor and lower-middle peasants. After seeing the performance, the masses unanimously praised them as good athletes armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought who served the people.

The third fallacy in advocating champion-ism is such rubbish as "I am also honored if you win glory for the country." They use this slogan to hoodwink and swindle the masses and vigorously advocate champion-ism, so as to gain political capital for themselves.

Some people in our province once encouraged the athletes, saying: "When you score good results, it is like winning the first position in a nationwide examination. It is your honor, and I share it." "I share the honor"--this is a true picture of their abominable thinking.

"What is false is false and the disguise must be torn off." Do the revisionists really "win glory for the country"? What we often say, "Win glory for the socialist motherland," and what they advocate, "I am also honored if you win glory for the country," are two qualitatively different things. By saying "Win glory for the socialist motherland," we mean doing a thing for the interests of the people and of the revolution; whereas, they put up the signboard of "winning glory for the country" in order to attain their personal object of "I also share the honor."

In our opinion: The winning or losing of a match is absolutely not a simple comparison of skills and struggle for championship. Above all, athletic skills must serve proletarian politics. Whether or not an athletic team or an athlete can win a match and win honor is chiefly determined by whether or not it or he gives prominence to proletarian politics in a match and whether or not it or he triumphs ideologically when winning a match and preserves a good style when losing a match. Politics must be put in command of a match, and a match serves politics.

We oppose champion-ism, but we do not do away with sporting matches. A sports match is a form of evaluation and comparison, and a match must serve proletarian politics, whereas those who uphold champion-ism allow themselves only to win and not to lose. They are bent on winning the championship and do not have any idea of cultivating friendship. In this way, they do not put politics, but champion-ism, in command of a match.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism." Champion-ism which is advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang has been relentlessly criticized by the broad masses, but the realities of the physical culture circles have told us: The pernicious influence of champion-ism has not been totally eliminated and the class enemy has never for a moment slackened his struggle to occupy the front of physical culture and sports. We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, tightly grasp the struggle between the two lines, carry out revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going manner, and totally eliminate the pernicious influence of champion-ism, so that China's physical culture and sports will advance forever in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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Uphold "Friendship First," Combat Champion-ism

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Liaoning
Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1971)

The policy of "friendship first, competition second" means putting politics in the first position; it means putting politics in command of competition and making competition serve politics. It is an expression of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture in a sports tournament. In a competition, a player must show a good style and play with skill of a high level, so that when he wins he also wins the heart of his opponent and when he loses he is not defeated ideologically.

Whether one upholds "friendship first" or "competition first" reflects the two different lines and is a problem of what road one takes and what kind of people one serves. Proceeding from their conspiracy to restore capitalism, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture circles audaciously peddled "champion-ism" and "skills first" on the front of physical culture and sports. They rabidly clamored: "Don't you oppose champion-ism. I am champion-ism. To oppose champion-ism means to oppose me." As a result of the poison of the revisionist line of physical culture, material incentives were used to encourage the athletes to strive for championship, so that a small number of athletes engaged only in training without paying attention to class struggle and line struggle.

The great proletarian cultural revolution totally smashed the conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture circles to restore capitalism. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of athletes and sports workers closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic disposition, gave prominence to proletarian politics and roundly criticized bourgeois champion-ism. Subsequently, socialist physical culture took on a completely new outlook.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the world today, all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." The proletarian physical culture seeks to serve proletarian politics, so that we must carry out the proletarian line of physical culture. The sports tournament of the proletariat is a means to promote popularization and improvement of physical culture and is held for the purpose of reviewing the achievements, exchanging experience, learning from one another, overcoming their own shortcomings by learning from one another's strong points, and making progress together; it also aims at cultivating the athletes in the brave and dogged revolutionary spirit, making them courageously catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level and serve proletarian politics in a better way. The policy of "friendship first, competition second" has been implemented under the

guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, cementing the friendship and unity among the people of all countries and helping them exchange experience and attain the aim of making progress together.

Obeying the policy of "friendship first, competition second," and cherishing the wish of enhancing the friendship of the Chinese people with the people of all countries and supporting the world's people in their revolutionary struggle, the athletes of Liaoning Province have since the turn of this year played friendly matches with the women's basketball team and volleyball team of the Korean People's Army and the football team of the Congolese People's Army. Before the matches, the two contesting teams did exercise together and exchanged experience; during the matches, they learned from each other and would "rather lose a set than lose friendship," playing the game in a good style and at a high level of skill and increasing friendship.

After roundly criticizing champion-ism, the athletes of Liaoning Province observed the principle of "friendship first, competition second" while participating in the several national and provincial invitation matches. They perseveringly competed in revolution, unity and progress.

In the youths' basketball invitation tournament held in our province, the Tantung team and the Fushun team met in a match. The Tantung team was losing. One of its players was dribbling the ball forward in dogged fighting spirit when a player of the opposing team slipped and fell while playing guard. This player of the Tantung team at once held the ball and came forward to pull the other player up. This new style of "rather losing a point than leaving another player injured" was highly praised by the worker-peasant-soldier spectators.

The broad masses of players learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, big development of the new sportsmanship means a forceful criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in physical culture."

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It Is Imperative To Criticize and Repudiate Champion-ism

by

Propaganda Group under the Political Department of the
Revolutionary Committee of Yumen Petroleum
Administrative Bureau, Kansu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1971)

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the sinister conspiracy of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture circles to restore capitalism. But the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of physical culture has not been totally eliminated and viruses of champion-ism have been spread widely.

1. The prevalence of champion-ism invariably turns mass sports activities into activities of a few people. One who upholds champion-ism always thinks of winning the championship whatever he may do. He never proceeds from the point of raising the level of the people's health. Neither does he adhere to the orientation of subordinating physical culture to proletarian politics, nor does he organize the masses to carry out various kinds of sports activity. As a result, physical culture becomes the activities of a few people alone. Therefore, if champion-ism prevails, physical culture will invariably deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture and take the sidetrack of serving a few people alone.

2. Champion-ism is a corrosive. In the past, proceeding from their sinister aim of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture circles audaciously peddled the trash of "skills first." To win championships, they adopted all possible means to corrupt the athletes ideologically by means of "material incentives" and "promise of promotion to higher positions," in a frenzied attempt to train them into successors to the bourgeoisie.

Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy of "skills first," some people thought that "skill is above everything." They strove for the first position in any competition. If they won the championship, they would gain promotion and get more wages. If they won a match in a ball game, they would even be awarded with slaughtered pigs and sheep. Corroded and poisoned by champion-ism, some athletes long alienated themselves from politics, did not go through ideological remolding and eventually degenerated. Facts tell us that champion-ism is a poison the bourgeoisie uses to corrupt the people ideologically.

3. Champion-ism is a demoralizer. It promotes "cliquism," individualism and exhibitionism, violates revolutionary unity, demoralizes the revolutionary ranks and eats away the revolutionary will. After winning a championship, those who cherish champion-ism are elated and look down upon other people; they are upset and depressed and blame other people when they

lose the championship. Those who cherish champion-ism will do anything by proceeding from the interests of their clique and confine their scope to championship and take no heed of revolutionary friendship, revolutionary unity, revolutionary styles and the people's health. In a tournament, they only allow themselves to win and cannot stand a loss. With champion-ism in mind, they will not serve the workers, peasants and soldiers or proletarian politics, but strive for personal fame, gain and higher position.

4. Champion-ism makes physical culture run counter to the principle of promoting physical culture through hard work and frugality. To push champion-ism, some people, under the pretext that "good conditions are needed," hold that physical culture cannot be carried out well without "things gigantic, modern and complete." They indulge in extravagance and put stress on so-called "regularization" and "standardization." This not only corrupts the athletes ideologically but also seriously hinders the promotion of mass physical culture.

The worker comrades who live the year round on the Ch'ilien Mountains firmly obey Chairman Mao's words and conduct physical culture through hard work and frugality. Working with their hands and making use of their spare time, they removed a mound to open up a levelled playground and made the essential apparatus by their own efforts and unfolded mass sports activities. They take solid action to roundly criticize champion-ism.

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NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas Discovered in 27 Hsien and Municipalities in Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1971)

(NCNA Hangchow) Under Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," the broad masses of cadres and revolutionary masses of Chekiang Province studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought in a living manner, energetically repudiated the idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and extensively developed the prospecting for and tapping of natural gas. At the end of June this year, after more than a year's struggle, natural gas was discovered in 27 hsien and municipalities and nearly 2,000 wells were drilled. In some places natural gas is already being used extensively for industrial and agricultural production as well as people's livelihood, thus reducing coal consumption.

Illuminated by the general line of "Going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" personally formulated by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of revolutionary masses and professional geological teams began prospecting for natural gas in the Bay of Hangchow, Wenchow, etc., as early as 1958. But later, as a result of the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line, the work of natural gas prospecting was smothered and gas wells already drilled were abandoned for more than ten years.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chekiang Province renewed its work of natural gas prospecting and extraction. The broad masses of cadres and people studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought in a living way, energetically repudiated the idealist transcendentalism advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, firmly adhered to the viewpoint of "practice first," repeatedly conducted practice and gradually grasped the laws governing natural gas prospecting and extraction.

Along the banks of Feiyün River there were abundant deposits of natural gas. The broad masses of cadres and people in Jui-an hsien along the river followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "The viewpoint of practice is the primary and fundamental viewpoint in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge," practiced boldly as well as prospected and extracted natural gas energetically. When there was insufficient data they collected it through practice and when there was no experience they groped for it through practice. In this way they quickly grasped the laws governing natural gas deposited beneath shallow layers. At present they have drilled nearly 400 natural gas wells.

In the process of prospecting and extracting natural gas, Chekiang Province gave the masses a free hand and persevered in conducting mass movements in a big way. In areas such as Wenchow, Ningpo, and Hangchow, etc., they began energetically repudiating the black trash spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company such as the "philosophy of servility to things foreign," "crawling at a snail's pace," "expert line," etc., as soon as the work of prospecting and extracting was started. They also gave the masses a free hand to fight a "people's war" in prospecting and extracting natural gas in a big way.

In Chin hsien the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants drilled "glory wells" in prospecting for natural gas. In Hsiaoshan and Yühang hsien the masses were mobilized and combined with professional teams to develop the work of natural gas prospecting and extracting vigorously and realistically. At present more than half of the units in T'anghsi chen, Yühang hsien, are using natural gas for fuel.

In the course of prospecting, extracting and using natural gas people in various localities also followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Where should we place our guideline? We should place it on our own strength and this is called self-reliance" and used Tach'ing as an example to persevere in self-reliance and adoption of native methods.

In order to do a better job in natural gas prospecting and extraction, revolutionary workers in Ningpo area rely upon their own efforts to make designs, engage in construction work and manufacture their own native drilling machines on the basis of learning from the experiences of fraternal provinces and municipalities. Practice of more than six months has proved that these drilling machines are high in efficiency, easy to operate and capable of drilling a well in a matter of several hours. At present this native drilling machine is being popularized throughout the province.

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THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

Study Materialist Theory of Knowledge and Be Pupil of Masses

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

the chairman of the maoming shale oil company revolutionary committee in kwangtung province, chiao chu-hsing who is an army representative supporting the left there, works among the masses and modestly learn from them in line with chairman mao's teachings. in a recent article on his experience, he wrote: "in the past two years of supporting the left, i have come to understand that the source of knowledge is the revolutionary practice of the masses who are the motive force in the making of world history. if we want to combine leadership with the masses and theory with practice and to carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line consciously in order to do work better, we must first be pupils of the masses."

following is a summary of the article:

i have passed through a process from unconsciousness to consciousness in learning from the masses. not long after i came to the company to support the left in 1969, the workers started to make multi-purpose use of oil shale and succeeded in trial-extracting non-ferrous metal in response to chairman mao's great call "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". i made out a capital construction plan with other leading comrades on the revolutionary committee for large-scale production and asked the leadership at a higher level to appropriate the necessary funds. the leadership replied that we should settle the problem of funds by ourselves. i thought that the experienced workers would have the say in this problem. we got the workers to discuss the question. with great political enthusiasm, they raised one rationalization proposal after another and soon solved the problem by making use of cast-off things, carrying out technical innovations and taking an inventory.

this taught me a lot and made me think over and over again why i thought so differently from the masses. the fact showed, i realized, that their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines is higher than mine. basically i had no faith in the masses and lost sight of chairman mao's statement: "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." i must make harder efforts to remould my world outlook so as to have a correct attitude toward the masses and have full confidence in their wisdom and strength. only thus, could i direct my eyes downward and learn from the masses modestly.

learning from the masses means learning from their struggle. we have a locomotive section that lagged behind in production at one point to the influence of anarchism. how should we look at the section? could we learn something from the workers there? i knew through investigation that most of its people are veteran workers who come from poor families and have profound proletarian feelings for our party and chairman mao. many of them were conscientious and earnest in their work and no accidents had ever happened over the past decades. a driver who is a communist has always done his work in a thoroughgoing manner. but, influenced by individualistic thinking, he did not dare to struggle boldly

against anarchism. to help him raise his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, we together studied chairman mao's works and recalled the miserable life before liberation and contrasted it with our present happiness. later, he made strict demands on himself and dared to struggle against incorrect statements and actions. this gave a great impetus to the section's work. having been elected head of the section, he firmly grasped the fundamental -- organizing the workers to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. the section became an advanced unit. learning revolutionary spirit from him, i persisted in uniting theory and practice and setting strict demands on myself in remoulding my world outlook so as to promote the revolutionization of my ideology.

the most important thing in learning from the masses is persistence in doing so.

my practice taught me that when i learn from the masses i succeeded. otherwise i will fail.

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when i first came to the company, i paid attention to learning from the masses and achieved some success. but later i felt a bit complacent. when the fourth retort went into operation, the supply of oil shale fell short of demand. i came to the conclusion, without making an investigation, that the miners were not doing their work well. i criticized the mining group at a meeting. some people told me that the reason was a different one. why i judged wrongly? i studied chairman mao's work "on practice" again. chairman mao teaches: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." then i went to the mining group, and worked with them and talked things over. during those days i saw the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm for myself and their achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. with more and more retorts going into operation, the demands for oil shale had increased greatly. the miners gave their initiative into full play and fulfilled their tasks. if we had told the mining group that the fourth retort would be going into operation, the miners would certainly have supplied enough. i saw that the leadership was responsible. i made self-criticism before the workers and helped the miners to do a better job in cooperating with related units. the supply of oil shale in a short time met demand.

chairman mao teaches: "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. this form repeats itself in endless cycles". in order to keep abreast with the new situation, i must persist in being a pupil of the masses and in learning from them through arduous and repeated practice as chairman mao teaches.

LEADING PLA CADRES

PLA Leading Cadres Full of Vigor in Making Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

leading cadres of the chinese people's liberation army are making constant contributions to defending the socialist motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the army, all of them, including veteran fighters who underwent severe tests of war in following chairman mao in fighting north and south and young commanders who joined the army after liberation, vow to exert more efforts to carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chen chang-feng joined the red army in 1930. not long afterward he became chairman mao's body-guard and followed him throughout the long march. during those intense years of revolutionary wars, chairman mao often asked chen chang-feng and other comrades to study revolutionary theory hard in close connection with practice. thanks to the great leader's personal guidance chen chang-feng has always persisted in study and making investigations, using revolutionary theory to guide revolutionary practice. this veteran revolutionary has made new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat during the great proletarian cultural revolution because he has worked even harder in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought while fighting at the forefront of the work of supporting the left.

chen chang-feng was assigned to support the left at an iron and steel plant, where the work lagged behind and the situation was complicated. what was the bottle-neck? he drew inspiration from the following teaching of chairman mao's: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it". he then made down-to-earth investigations among the workers, whom he regarded as his teachers. at the same time, he again studied teachings on classes and class struggle by marx, lenin and chairman mao. analyzing the findings which he obtained through working and talking with the workers, he recognized that the chief problem was that some members of the plant revolutionary committee had relaxed vigilance against new trend of class struggle in the plant.

acting upon his proposal, the committee ran a study class. the committee members studied the party's basic line formulated by chairman mao for the whole historical period of socialism in connection with the concrete situation at the plant and criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's reactionary theory of the dying out of class struggle. after the study class chen chang-feng and the committee chairman went down to workshops, where they aroused the workers to undertake revolutionary mass criticism and started a fierce offensive against the handful of hidden enemies. as a result, revolution and production began to take on a new look and the plant soon caught up with other factories.

su te-yuan, an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought of the p.l.a. railway corps is

praised by the fighters as a pace-setter who is loyal to the revolution and staunch and who retains his revolutionary vigour despite his advanced years.

In the summer of 1935 su ta-yuan followed chairman mao in scaling snow-capped mountains and crossing marshland and was a vanguard who always pressed forward boldly. after country-wide liberation this veteran fighter of many battles packed up his knapsack and left for the dense forests in the mountain. he stayed in ravines and lived in tents year in and year out to put up bridges and build roads in very harsh natural conditions and contribute to the socialist construction of the motherland.

He once led the fighters in building a new project. their first problem was to transport the necessary equipment there. but, it was the rainy season and the path was muddy and slippery and the lorries often got bogged down in mire. su ta-yuan and the fighters together pushed the lorries forward and ignored the mud which the tyres splashed all over them. thus they brought the equipment to the construction site in the mud and rain.

After the project was finished, su ta-yuan led the fighters in building a bridge at another construction site. the bridge had to be completed before local high water season. otherwise construction would have to be postponed several months. but, the bridge building equipment was a few hundred kilometres away and poor facilities created difficulties in transporting it where it was needed. in order to do the job fast, su ta-yuan and the fighters pooled their ideas and studied the terrain along the river and the river. they interviewed the departments concerned and meticulously worked out a plan for water transportation and solved the problem quickly.

The fighters worked hard and built piers in the rapid torrents.

Two years ago, huang tsu-shih, an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, went from a basic unit to do leading work in a regiment. his post was changed but he has kept close ties with the masses. he always bears this teaching of chairman mao's in mind: "we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses", has faith in the masses and relies on them.

One day, he went to a worksite on a high mountain to hold an investigation meeting. he climbed the steep mountain. when he reached the worksite he put down his knapsack and worked and chatted with the fighters putting up a bridge near a precipice. thus he understood the nature of their work and their thinking. then he concentrated the masses' opinions and worked out measures for doing political and ideological work in places where the work was scattered. after discussion, the regiment party committee decided to popularize the measures throughout the regiment. this brought good results.

The second company, a former model, lagged behind for a period. the party committee sent him to help it. the commanders and fighters warmly invited him to give suggestions and guidance. but he thought that the masses understood the problems clearly and mobilized them to solve them. he went to the squads and platoons to solicit opinions from the cadres and fighters. through repeated investigations,

he had a clear estimate of the situation. because he persisted in the mass line, he quickly found the main contradiction in the company and its problems were solved by relying on the masses. the second company again was selected as an outstanding unit at the end of the year.

DESERT CONTROL

New Oasis in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 1, 1971)

a 15-kilometre-long shelter belt and three hundred and eighty hectares planted to 5.2 million trees have turned the sandy waste of nanhu people's commune of tunnuang county in northwest china's kansu province into a prosperous place. relying on their own strength and working hard, the people over the past decade and more planted trees to block the wind in five gaps between sand dunes. this helps retain water and soil. per hectare yield in 1970 reached 3.6 tons, exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the commune has expanded its farmland and built eleven reservoirs for irrigation, fish breeding and electricity. it has also set up a smithy, a carpentry shop and a tractor centre. agricultural and side line products processing is mechanized or half-mechanized. a hospital, veterinary centres, primary and middle schools have also been set up. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the people have displayed their great power in transforming nature.

before liberation, the area had few inhabitants, being set in a desert and covered with tamarisk and scrub. at one time, some poor peasants came to settle down and reclaimed some land for crops. but landlords claimed most of the land. subjected to the constant threat of sandstorms, the people might see their land and villages buried at any time. most had to leave for elsewhere. on the eve of liberation, there left very few households.

the area was liberated in august 1949. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants in nanhu got organized to combat the sandstorms and expand production. in line with chairman mao's teaching "cover the country with trees", they planted 320,000 trees during the upsurge of agricultural collectivization in 1956. the nanhu people's commune, set up in 1958, started a forestry farm the next year. farmland was added and output rose.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and a handful of class enemies advocated dividing the trees up among individual households. their aim was to have the trees felled so as to open the land for private use. this would lead to a capitalist restoration.

following chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china", the poor and lower-middle peasants waged a

determined struggle against the class enemies and beat back the capitalist trend. the peasants said firmly: "dividing up trees means restoring capitalism. we will never agree exclamation" they continued to advance along the socialist road indicated by chairman mao.

the strenuous work done by the forestry farm showed the determination of the whole commune to change their natural surroundings. the peasants started by planting trees at the foot of a hill in 1965. sand blew through a valley to the farmland and damaged crops. the work site covered more than 16 hectares and had 32 sand dunes. it took a tremendous amount of work to level the dunes and plant trees. chu kuei, a communist party member and leader of the farm, led the masses in studying chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." he told the people: "so long as we follow chairman mao's teaching, we are sure to level all the dunes exclamation" they were greatly encouraged. they first removed a dune and dug a ditch to lead in water from two kilometres away up so as to wash out the other dunes. in this way they levelled the dunes and planted more than 112,000 trees.

but this was not the end. a strong wind hit the area nine days running after the trees were planted. the saplings were parched and sand filled the irrigation ditch. the people worked still harder to save the trees. they rebuilt the ditch and watered the trees. after 13 days of hard struggle all the trees were saved. now the trees have grown tall and can protect crops.

the commune members started a battle in 1967 in another place where sandstorms were even worse. to plant trees here, they had to dig a ditch for irrigation that went through four kilometres of stone, as well as a huge sand ridge. led by the party branch, the commune members made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and learned from the people of tachai, the national agricultural pace-setter. with firm determination, they began the project. chu kuei fell ill then but he continued to work along with the others. they urged him to rest, but he said: "we are digging the ditch for the revolution, i will not stop." his revolutionary spirit inspired the commune members. in a little more than 20 days, they completed the hard work. that year they planted 200,000 trees. they planted another 360,000 trees in 1969. inspired by the achievements of the forestry farm, the commune's four brigades set up their own forestry farms and built four shelter belts that year. the commune members built an embankment to conserve water gushing up from underground in the desert. this ensured high stable yields.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of nanhu people's commune are not conceited. they are making continued efforts to promote their own industry and make new achievements in mechanizing production.

POWER GENERATION

Southwest China Province Develops Small Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 1, 1971)

multi-national yunnan province in southwest china is building small hydro-electric power stations under the guidance of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao.

more than half of the province's 128 counties each has a generating capacity of over 1,000 kilowatts. in addition to those built by the government, the people's communes and production brigades have built more than 2,600 small hydro-electric power stations with a generating capacity ranging from several kilowatts to 100. more are now under construction.

the mushrooming of small hydro-electric power stations has promoted the development of agriculture and local industry and helped transform the vast countryside. following the construction of the stations, water conservancy has developed and irrigated acreage enlarged. the province has built more small farm implements and farm machinery, fodder crushing, grain processing and small chemical fertilizer plants as well as small mines. electric lighting has replaced pine wood torches in many remote mountain villages.

situated on the yunnan-kweichow plateau, the province has rich water power reserves which was unused in the old society. the province had only a few hydro-electric power stations before 1949. after liberation, especially since 1958 when chairman mao formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and put forth the principle of walking on two legs, which includes the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods and the building of small, medium-sized and big enterprises, the province found the way to build small hydro-electric power stations at a high speed. a mass movement was set off for the building of power stations and the mass undertakings were combined with the efforts of a small number of specialized teams. more than 140 small hydro-electric power stations were built within three years. as the movement was surging ahead, local agents of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi sabotaged the building of local industry. they carried out a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, spreading the fallacy "sole reliance on specialists in building hydro-electric power stations" and showing a blind faith in things big and modern while making light of small projects and indigenous methods. they alleged that peasants could not build hydro-electric power stations and called a halt to those under construction.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, all nationalities in the province criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and his agents. the movement got going again. three counties built only 9 small hydro-electric power stations before 1965, with a total generating capacity of less than 300 kilowatts. in the past three years, people in these counties collected funds and designed and built more than 60 small power stations with the help of the government. the generating capacity increased 11

times. three-fourths of the small hydro-electric power stations in the province have been built since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the people adhere to self-reliance and hard struggle in such construction. before the cultural revolution, fengching county, a famous tea-producing area, asked the higher leadership for help in building small hydro-electric power stations. but the local capitalist-roaders, who took the role of small electric power stations lightly, rejected their request. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the county criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. with chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare" guiding them, veteran workers of farm implement workshops and water conservancy projects led young people in designing and building small hydro-electric power stations. the county now has a contingent of 150 workers who have helped disign and build 29 small hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of 2,000 kilowatts. dozens of stations with a combined capacity of 4,000 kilowatts are under construction. tea production has been promoted.

with locally available material and using indigenous methods, the people have made a great deal of equipment and building material. they have produced various types of water turbines and water turbine pumps made of wood, iron or steel. a number of farm machinery and farm implements plants have made generators and transformers with a capacity of less than 100 kilowatts each. in some places, they use red clay mixed with lime in place of cement. pipes made of stones or wood replace steel pipes. thanks to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, the construction of the small hydro-electric power stations is being achieved with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, July 31, 1971)

ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in tirana, gave a reception at the embassy yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence of albania; adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; rita marko, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chairman of the central council of the albanian trade unions; abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albania-china friendship society; kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and minister of domestic affairs; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; milo qirko, minister of communication; shinasi dragoti, minister of construction; ranman peristaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china; representatives of the commanders and fighters of the people's army and responsible members of various departments.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to albania were also present.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was present.

present also were the chinese track and field team now on a friendly visit to albania and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania.

comrade ting shan and comrade beqir balluku spoke at the reception which was filled with a cordial atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of china and albania.

in his speech, comrade beqir balluku warmly praised the tremendous role played by the chinese people's liberation army in china's revolution and socialist construction and in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. he said, our party and our people, the genuine revolutionaries and the people throughout the world warmly greet the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution which was confirmed by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china. this victory smashed the imperialist-revisionist plan to take the fortress from within. through this revolution, the great people's china has become stronger and more united and is advancing firmly along the road of revolution, socialism and communism.

he said that the chinese people's liberation army, armed with the marxist-leninist theory of comrade mao tsetung, always gives prominence to proletarian politics, maintains and develops the militant tradition of the people's army, have forged and strengthened relations between the army and the people and relations between officers and soldiers and steadily stepped up preparedness against war so as to smash and wipe out any aggressors or bloc of aggressors who dare to invade the people's republic of china.

comrade balluku spoke of the obtaining excellent situation in the world. the storms of revolutionary struggle and liberation struggle of the peoples against u.s.-led imperialism and modern revisionism are spreading to the whole world, he said. neither the u.s. imperialists nor their partners the modern revisionists can block the irresistible trend of revolution and armed struggle for liberation of the people of various countries. victory belongs to the revolutionary and peace-loving people of the world.

though the imperialists and social-imperialists are sustaining blows and defeats, they will never give up their counter-revolutionary plans and plots to divide the spheres of influence and dominate the world, he said.

comrade balluku went on, the valiant struggle waged for years by the fraternal vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples as well as the struggle of the palestinian people and the peoples of other countries have won vigorous support and solidarity from the great chinese people, the albanian people and all other freedom-loving people of the world. the people's armed struggle of the heroic vietnamese people has become an example showing that so long as the people of a small country are determined to fight to the end for their freedom, independence and national rights, no force on earth can conquer them or prevent them from winning a solid and complete victory over the imperialist aggressors, no matter how strong the latter may be.

comrade balluku then warmly praised the unbreakable friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and armies. the albanian people and all the commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army, he said, are honoured and proud that they are fighting side by side with the great chinese people and their heroic people's army in the same trench for the common ideal of socialism and communism, for the victory of marxism-leninism and revolution and for final victory in the staunch struggle against the common enemies -- the u.s. imperialists, the modern revisionists and all the reactionaries.

"built forever on the basis of the immortal principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the militant unity and fraternal comradeship-in-arms between our two marxist-leninist parties, peoples and peoples' armies have precisely been tempered and consolidated in this fierce class struggle."

our two peoples and armies, he said, will maintain, as always, the steel-like unity and unbreakable friendship between comrades-in-arms and advance shoulder to shoulder in propitious or difficult times for he victory of our common cause -- the cause of revolution and socialism.

speaking before comrade beqir balluku, comrade ting shan said that the albanian people's army, created personally by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha and imbued with glorious revolutionary tradition, is a dauntless proletarian

revolutionary army daring to struggle and win. in the years of national liberation war, it, together with the entire albanian people, defeated the fascist aggressors and won independence and liberation for the motherland, setting a brilliant example that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong. after the liberation, the albanian people's army under the leadership of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, uniting closely with the entire people of the country and holding aloft the great banner of anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism, firmly defended marxism-leninism, smashed all the subversive and disruptive activities of class enemies at home and abroad, safeguarded the dictatorship of the proletariat and turned albania into an indestructible red fortress of revolution. the albanian people's army has become stronger than ever before. at present, the entire army and people of albania, with brimming revolutionary enthusiasm and soaring revolutionary vigour, are making more excellent achievements to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and the convening of its sixth congress. a vigorous inspiring revolutionary scene prevails throughout the country.

comrade ting shan said in conclusion that the parties, peoples and armies of china and albania have forged a profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity between them in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. this friendship has been forged personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood the rigorous tests of international class struggle and no force on earth can break it. it is eternal and evergreen. no matter what tempestuous storms may rise in the world, the chinese people and people's liberation army will forever unite with the albanian people and their people's army, fight together and triumph together.

the speeches of comrades beqir balluku and ting shan received repeated warm applause.

at the reception, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms repeatedly toasted to the good health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. they also repeatedly toasted to the continuous consolidation and growth of the revolutionary friendship and militant urity between the parties, countries, peoples and armies of china and albania.

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Led by Minister Pirro Dodbiba Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

a 22-member albanian agricultural delegation led by comrade pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, arrived in peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of comrade sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

welcoming the distinguished albanian guests at the airport were sha feng, minister, and yang li-kung, vice-minister, of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of the departments concerned li kuang-hsun, han tsung-cheng, liang chi-chou, ma yi, li lien-ching, chang chen-hsiu, cheng chung, chin feng-chu, hsing jen-hsien and liu yao-min, and cheng chao, a leading member of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, spiro rusha, commercial counsellor, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking.

the albanian agricultural delegation arrived in shanghai yesterday. on its arrival and departure from shanghai, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the distinguished albanian guests.

the albanian agricultural delegation left tirana by air on july 30. on its departure from tirana, the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the albanian departments concerned and liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

Peking Banquet Warmly Welcomes Albanian Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

comrade sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the albanian agricultural delegation led by comrade pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, now on a friendly visit to china.

comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, attended the banquet. prior to the banquet, he met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the head of the delegation comrade pirro dodbiba and all the comrades on the delegation including comrades zenun shahollari and qazim toptaga.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and albania. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries proposed toasts to a long, long life to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and a long, long life to the albanian people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend comrade enver hoxha.

minister sha feng spoke at the banquet to extend a warm welcome to the heroic albanian comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist struggle. he warmly praised the heroic albanian people who, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, have made achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by holding aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism and through self-reliance and hard struggle.

minister sha feng said: the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and albania are founded by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. they are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have stood the test of violent storms. it is the greatest and most sincere friendship in the world. let us unite still more closely, support and encourage each other, make concerted efforts and advance shoulder to shoulder in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

in his speech, minister pirro dodbiba warmly praised the fraternal revolutionary friendship between the people of albania and china. he said: the profound friendship between the people of our two countries has been forged in the struggle for the consolidation of the victory of socialism and against u.s. imperialism and soviet modern revisionism.

minister pirro dodbiba said: comrade enver hoxha points out in the message of greetings to comrade mao tsetung on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china: "the great fighting friendship which links our parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. it is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism." i myself and our delegation feel very happy as our visit to china will contribute to the consolidation of our friendship.

attending the banquet were madame xhorxhi robo, wife of the albanian ambassador to china comrade xhorxhi robo; comrade jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking; and all the comrades of the embassy.

attending were comrade fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of the departments concerned including yang li-kung, li kuang-hsun, han tsung-cheng, liang chi-chou, ma yi, li lien-ching, hsing jen-hsien, li yung-kai and chang yun-chih.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Joint Communique of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China and the Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

following is the full text of the joint communique of the government delegation of the people's republic of china and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria:

joint communique of the government delegation of the people's republic of china and the government delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the government delegation of algeria led by his excellency abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of algeria, paid an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china from july 20 to august 1, 1971.

the government delegation of algeria toured peking, yenan, sian and shangnai, and visited factories, a people's commune and places of interest. during their visit, his excellency minister bouteflika and the other members of the delegation were accorded a warm welcome by the chinese government and people, which fully manifests the profound friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and algeria.

the algerian government delegation praises and admires the chinese government and people for the tremendous successes they have achieved under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao in socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, met foreign minister bouteflika and the other members of the delegation. the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks respectively with foreign minister bouteflika in a cordial, friendly and sincere atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, director of the west asian and african department of the foreign ministry; wang ming-chun, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade; and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

taking part in the talks on the algerian side were: chaieb taieb-bendiab, ambassador to the people's republic

of china; ambassador abdelmalek benhabyles, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; ambassador omar oussedik, general inspector of the ministry of foreign affairs; messaoud aitchaalal, ambassador to belgium; kamal abdelranim, major of the national people's army; ambassador belkacem benyania, member of the office of the minister of foreign affairs; ambassador abdelhamid adjali, acting director of political affairs of the m.f.a.; mohamed harireche, lieutenant of the national people's army; counsellor hocine djoudi, member of the office of the minister of foreign affairs; counsellor abdelkader benkaci, head of the department of arab countries of the m.f.a.; counsellor bachir ould rouis, head of the economic and financial department of the m.f.a.; mohamed belaid, counsellor of the algerian embassy in libya; and hamid larbi si abdallah, member of the office of the minister of foreign affairs.

the two sides held discussions on the development of the relations between the two countries and were pleased with the strengthening and expansion of the cooperation between the two countries. during the visit, the two sides signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and decided to sign a long-term trade agreement so as to further develop and expand the trade exchanges between the two countries. the two sides had an exchange of views on international questions of common concern and reached identical views.

both sides hold that the development of the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary cause of the people of various countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and all reactionaries. revolution is the main trend in the world today. the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles in the world are growing stronger daily.

the two sides express their firm support to the three peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until they win complete victory. the two sides express their full agreement to the seven-point proposal for the settlement of the viet nam question put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, which is a correct way for the settlement of the viet nam question. the u.s. and vassal troops must withdraw from indochina rapidly and completely within a fixed time limit, and the affairs of the indochinese countries can only be settled by the three peoples of indochina themselves, which permit of no foreign interference. the two sides express profound respect for the valiant struggle waged by the three peoples of indochina. their struggle has made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world.

the two sides reaffirmed their support to the resolute struggle waged by the palestinian people for the restoration of their national rights. the two sides hold that this struggle is a component part of the anti-imperialist struggles of the world. zionism is an imperialist tool in the middle east. the two sides strongly condemn and oppose the criminal manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism and its traitorous agents in this region aimed at liquidating the palestinian revolution and at checking and sabotaging the arab people's movement for liberation and progress. the two sides give firm support to the arab people for the recovery of their occupied territory. the two sides express the conviction that the palestinian people, with the solidarity and support of the masses of the arab people and the progressive forces of the

world and thanks to the unity of their resistance movement and their vigilance, will certainly carry their liberation struggle to victory.

the two sides emphasize the danger to the peoples' freedom and international security emanating from the policy of hegemony and the division of spheres of influence in the world. in this connection, the two sides resolutely oppose the maintenance of foreign military bases and the presence of foreign armed forces, which constitute a direct menace to the freedom of the afro-asian peoples and security of the people of all countries. the chinese side strongly condemns and opposes the intensified revival of japanese militarism in asia by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the two sides firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against imperialism and for the unification of their fatherland.

the two sides strongly condemn and oppose the imperialist crimes of trying to stamp out the daily developing national liberation movement in africa and of carrying out subversion, interference, control and aggression in all forms; they strongly condemn and oppose the policy of racial discrimination practised by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in south africa, southern rhodesia and elsewhere. the two sides firmly support the latin american countries in their just struggle to defend their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea; firmly support the asian, african and latin american countries in their just struggle to oppose imperialist exploitation and plunder, recover their own wealth, control their own natural resources and develop their own economy; and firmly support all revolutionary struggles of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world.

the chinese side is very happy about the achievements scored by the algerian people under the leadership of chairman houari boumedienne in safeguarding national independence, recovering the natural resources of their country and developing national economy and culture by steadily overcoming numerous difficulties left over by the colonial rule; it highly admires the algerian government and people for their revolutionary spirit of adhering to the principle of independence and non-alignment and upholding justice and defying brute force in international affairs. the chinese side expresses its firm support to the algerian government and people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; it expresses full agreement and support to algeria's just stand and demand that "the mediterranean belongs to the mediterranean countries".

the algerian side expresses its firm support for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. both sides point out that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the chinese people, that taiwan is a province of china and an inalienable part of china's territory, and that the chinese people's liberation of taiwan province is wholly china's internal affair which brooks no foreign interference. all schemes of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan", of creating an "independent taiwan" and of spreading the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" are doomed to failure. the united states should withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan

and the taiwan straits. the united nations must restore all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china, including its status as a permanent member of the security council and expel the so-called representatives of chiang kai-shek from all organizations of the united nations. the chinese side expresses its hearty thanks for such consistent principled stand taken by the algerian government and for its support.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the relations between china and algeria have made good progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and will continuously develop and grow stronger. the two sides express their readiness to continue their efforts to increase the friendly exchanges between the two countries and develop their friendly relations in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields.

the two sides point out with satisfaction that the present visit to china by the algerian government delegation led by foreign minister abdelaziz bouteflika has made positive contributions to the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and algeria and to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

minister bouteflika has extended an invitation to vice-premier li hsien-nien and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, and they have accepted the invitation with pleasure. the date for the visit will be decided upon through diplomatic channels.

august 1, 1971

Algerian Government Delegation Leaves China for Visit to Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1971)

the government delegation of the algerian democratic people's republic led by abdelaziz bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs, left shanghai by special plane today for a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by wang hung-wen and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned including chang ching-piao, huang tao, chen shih-fa, chen teh-fu and wei chung-chin as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry who accompanied the delegation on its visit to shanghai, was present at the airport to see the delegation off.

hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and algeria today. as minister abdelaziz bouteflika and the other distinguished algerian guests bade farewell to the crowd at the airport, the latter, filled with feelings of friendship for the people of algeria, shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and algeria" "firmly support the people of algeria in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism" and other slogans.

the algerian government delegation arrived in shanghai from sian by special plane on july 29. in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome minister abdelaziz bouteflika and the delegation led by him. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and algeria. speaking at the banquet, vice-chairman wang hung-wen and minister bouteflika wished for daily growth of the profound friendship forged by the people of china and algeria in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

during its stay in shanghai, the algerian government delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the july 1 people's commune, witnessed how anaesthetic acupuncture was used in surgical operations on the brain and chest at the huashan hospital and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". the distinguished algerian guests were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people wherever they went.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Sends Warmest Greeting to Vice Chairman Lin Piao on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a letter on july 31 to lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. the letter reads:

his excellency mr. lin piao,
vice-chairman,
minister of national defence of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, ingenious and imperishable work of chairman mao tsetung, i have the honour, on behalf of the khmer people, the royal government of national union of cambodia and their people's national liberation armed forces, to extend to your excellency our warmest and sincerest congratulations.

under the incomparable and wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung and your excellency, the chinese people's liberation army, in the course of its long and glorious revolutionary struggle, has won the most brilliant victories on all fronts and over all the internal and external enemies of the chinese people. it has become the living symbol of heroism, grandeur, dignity and justice of the chinese people, in the eyes of the other peoples of the world, in particular of those who, like the khmer people, fight, with weapons in their hands, the u.s. imperialist aggressors for their national liberation.

for the national liberation struggle of the other peoples, the chinese people's liberation army is an inexhaustible source of inspiration and encouragement, for its multiple and precious experience both in the strategic and tactical fields as also in the principles of people's war enunciated by chairman mao tsetung and developed by your excellency.

as companions in arms, the khmer people and their people's national liberation army, feel very proud of the numerous and grandiose victories won by the chinese people and their people's liberation army in the glorious mission which is assigned to them by chairman mao tsetung.

our people and their people's national liberation army are happy to take this opportunity to express fraternal and fervent wishes for the still more grandiose and resounding victories of the chinese people and their people's liberation army in their work of building socialism in china and in their noble and historic mission of defending the cause of justice, liberty and peace.

the khmer people solidly and firmly united under the banner of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as the chairman and their people's national liberation army, who fight against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon puppets and the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann without the spirit of retreat and without acceptance of comporomise, have already won numerous and brilliant victories of strategic significance and are more than ever determined to carry out a people's war of long duration, whatever the sacrifices, till total victory.

in this just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, our people and their people's national liberation army are grateful for the friendship and the mighty, efficient and infinitely precious aid of the chinese people and their people's liberation army, which constitutes an important contribution to the complete liberation of our country.

please allow me to express once again in their name our most profound gratitude to the great chinese people, the government of the people's republic of china and their people's liberation army, for this inestimable support and aid.

i request you to accept, mr. vice-chairman, the assurances of my loftiest and fraternal regards.

penn nouth,
prime minister of the royal government
of national union of cambodia

peking, july 31, 1971

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 24th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 31, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, now on a state visit in the democratic people's republic of korea, issued his 24th message to the khmer nation yesterday.

full text of the message reads:

dear compatriots,

in this 24th message which i have the honour of addressing to the khmer nation, i would like to offer you several comments on the possible consequences of the tour of the people's republic of china in 1972 by u.s. president richard nixon to the future of our kampuchea.

true to their "rule of conduct" of charlatans accustomed to duping the people and telling shameless lies, the super-traitors lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, in tam, son ngoc thanh and their coolies "in charge of propaganda and press" -- long boret, douc rasy and leng sarin -- are today trying to convince the public that the forthcoming trip to china by nixon will lead to the consequence of consolidating their anti-national and anti-popular regime and "putting an end to the occupation of a part of cambodia by the vietnamese communists" - sic - exclamation

these super-traitors and their coolies add in their current propaganda that "the nixon-chou en-lai talks will give birth to a new geneva conference," where "their" cambodia will not fail to attain, as in july 1954, a total political and diplomatic victory over the vietnamese and khmer communists - sic - exclamation they, lastly, affirmed that their big patron richard nixon will not fail to acquaint, on their behalf, his excellency premier chou en-lai with the following two points:

-- firstly, their "government" will refuse all the solution of compromise, including the compromise with the eventual participation of the "group of sihanouk" in the government of national coalition of khmer;

-- secondly, their "government" will refuse kratie-stung treng-ratanakiri and mondolkiri provinces being "assigned to sihanouk" through the unacceptable partition of cambodia.

as regards these impudent and wild pretentions of traitors lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, son ngoc thanh, long boret, douc rasy and leng sarin, i feel obliged to give to our khmer nation the following details:

1 - the people's republic of china has never solicited the united states of america for anything. his excellency chou en-lai, premier of china, has never sent anyone to see nixon. it is the u.s. president who sent his intimate adviser kissinger to peking to greet his excellency chou en-lai.

and it is nixon himself who will leave his capital to have a talk with the chinese government, which will stay home, in peking, its capital.

how can nixon, under these conditions, dictate his future conduct to the people's republic of china or convey the dictate of anti-popular fascists of phnompenh to it exclamation

2 - the essential subjects of discussions between richard nixon and premier chou en-lai in 1972 will probably be confined to problems directly connected with the u.s.a. and the p.r.c., for example that of taiwan, an integral part of people's china.

the problem of indochina can be settled only by the indochinese peoples themselves, who have always and invariably demanded and will demand that the u.s.a. should withdraw totally and unconditionally from indochina all the non-indochinese forces and leave the indochinese to solve themselves the problems without outsice interference. this is what his excellency chou en-lai will tell richard nixon, because the people's republic of china has many times affirmed and reaffirmed very clearly that she supports and will always support without reserve the solemn declaration dated march 23, 1970 of norodom sihanouk, legal head of state of khmer, and the joint resolution of the leaders of the three indochinese peoples (khmer, vietnamese and laos) dated april 25, 1970 (summit conference of the indochinese peoples).

i can reveal to my compatriots that, very recently again, his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china, assured me that china did not break her word and that the forthcoming visit of nixon to peking would in no way bring a change to the attitude of the p.r.c., which will remain in full solidarity with the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of kampuchea, as concerns cambodia, and with the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government and the national front for liberation of south viet nam and with the laotian patriotic front as concerns viet nam and laos respectively.

under these conditions, those who "follow" the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh should cast away all their illusions and stop expecting that their patron nixon will render the p.r.c. "less anti-imperialist" or make it "weaken solidarity with the indochinese peoples".

furthermore, nixon himself, who has his choice, for his country (the u.s.a.), between the friendship of the 750 million chinese and the deeply interested "devotion" of a handful of phnompenh traitors, will not hesitate in getting rid of these vile traitors the day when they become too much cumbersome exclamation

3 - when these phnompenh traitors affirmed that they will not fail to "renew the great exploit of cambodia of 1954" at the new geneva conference on indochina, they disclosed either their foul duplicity or their very contemptible inconscience.

is it necessary to recall that the situation of the kingdom of cambodia in 1954, at the end of the victorious royal crusade for national independence, was far more fascinating than that of the "khmer republic" lamentable and catastrophic to the utmost degree, in 1971? is it necessary to recall that in 1954 the khmer people were well united around the sovereign, whereas the "republic" of lon nol is no more than a group of traitors, running dogs of u.s. imperialism?

lon nol-sirik matak consider they possess the same "trump-cards" as sihanouk in the person of traitors to the throne named tep phan and nong kimny.

but, these will be thrown up by the new geneva conference, if there would be a conference. in fact, in 1954, they represented the united and independent kingdom.

today, they are servants of the sub-servants of u.s. imperialism representing a false "republic", a regime of arch criminal which has given away everything for the benefit of the governments of washington, bangkok and saigon: the national independence, territorial integrity, peace, neutrality, unity and national dignity.

moreover, the whole world knows that this vile lon nol "republic" can only survive -- and very scarcely exclamation -- by grace of the injection, under the care of "washington", of 300 million u.s. dollars annually, and by grace of the incessant aerial intervention of the u.s. air force and permanent intervention of the south vietnamese mercenary armed forces from saigon.

finally, it is important to recall that the u.s.a. is less qualified than any other country to propose a new international conference on indochina.

the whole world knows, in fact, that the u.s.a. is the only saboteur of the 1954 geneva conference, the sole destroyer of peace, liberty, independence and neutrality of the peoples of south viet nam, laos and cambodia.

we three indochinese peoples are not in need of a new geneva conference at all, still less when the initiative comes from the sole saboteur of the previous conference on indochina exclamation

the solution of the indochinese problem is simple: it is the unconditional, total and rapid withdrawal of all forces of aggression from our indochina, or at least the precise fixation of the date-limit for this withdrawal.

this his excellency chou en-lai will surely recall to richard nixon.

4 - the lon nol, sirik matak and thann clique "took the trouble" to proclaim that they will not authorize the "sihanouk group" to have any seat whatsoever in case an international conference on indochina is convened.

the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia proclaim that they will not sit together with these mangy dogs of phnompenh in whatever conference.

and it is certain that the people's republic of china, the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the laotian patriotic front will not participate in an international conference on indochina which will accept in its bosom the mangy dogs of phnompenh or will not be benefited by the participation of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

5 - the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia are fighting not to "have one day a possibility to participate in a 'coalition

government'" on the side of the running dogs of u.s. imperialism. we are fighting to crush completely these dogs as people crush a harmful beast so that in the future they may no longer bring misfortunes and humiliation to the fatherland.

as far as sihanouk is concerned, it is absurd to think that he wants to become a "petty king" in the provinces of ratanakiri, stung treng, kratie and mondolkiri.

he is fighting on the side of the people not to possess a "part" of cambodia but to liberate completely our country from the yoke of u.s. imperialism, annexationism of saigonites and bangkokites and the fascists of phnompenh.

on the other hand, the world should know that the national united front of campuchea, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian national liberation people's armed forces have succeeded so far in liberating more than two-thirds of cambodia.

preah vihear province is the fifth province of cambodia to be completely liberated if the old temple of preah vihear occupied by the thai army at the request of archi-traitor lon nol is excluded. but this sacred temple will finally be liberated by the cambodian national liberation people's armed forces in the near future.

the following provinces have been liberated 50 per cent at least: oddar meancney, siemreap, kompong thom, kompong cham, battambang, pursat, konkong, kompong chhnang, kompong speu, takeo, kampot, kandal, prey veng, svay rieng.

in 1972 or, at the latest, in 1973, our heroic national liberation people's armed forces, supported by the entire khmer people, will without doupt succeed in liberating cambodia one hundred per cent. and the "place" of lon nol, sirik matak, in tam, son ngoc thanh, cheng heng and company will be on the gallows or in the execution ground.

therefore, i cannot but advise those compatriots "marching after" these archi-traitors to hurry to break relations with them if they do not want to meet their miserable and inescapable destiny.

these mangy dogs try to fool those under their administration by affirming that the forthcoming visit of nixon to peking will be a great "victory" for their anti-popular "republic".

truth is quite different. it is what the moribund regime of chiang kai-shek in taipei, more intellectually "honest," in this case, than that of phnompenh, recognizes with fear and bitterness exclamation the puppet "government" of taipei considers, in fact, that the forthcoming visit of nixon to peking will sound the death knell for the pro-u.s. imperialist puppet regimes in east asia and southeast asia.

but, it is true that the phnompenh "republic" is too stupid to comprehend this. because at this moment when the biggest "allies" of the u.s.a. (canada, italy, etc...) severed ties with taipei to establish diplomatic and other relations with peking (the people's republic of china), the "government" of lon nol seeks the way of blindly going against the current in sending dog koun wick to lick the boots of chiang kai-shek and beg this moribund puppet to... exchange ambassadors exclamation

and it is with this frank inconscience of a fool that sirik matak, accompanied by his wife and his followers, are going to visit washington, what they call, to "obtain more support which nixon is to give to the khmer republic" exclamation

the big u.s. press has unmasked in face of the world the hideous nature of washington imperialism. "washington", in fact, has not hesitated to assassinate "coldly" the puppet "leaders" when it was in no need of their "service". it was the case with ngo dinh diem and with ngo dinh nhu in saigon in 1963 exclamation

sirik matak and lon nol will become all the more useless and troublesome for u.s. imperialism in a few years to come. they have, therefore, ample chances to meet the "end" in the way of diem and nhu exclamation

but, even if the u.s. imperialists, by chance, spare them, our resisting people will not fail to inflict capital punishment upon them for all their abominable and indescribable crimes which they have committed and are committing ceaselessly every day against the personnel of cambodia and her innocent inhabitants.

in this connection, sirik matak made no scruple to announce to the world, through the big american and european press agencies, that the principal aim of his trip to washington scheduled very shortly is to obtain it from nixon that he will continue to drop bombs and napalms over cambodia and her population even after the u.s. military disengagement in south viet nam exclamation

this is the height of diabolical cynism. such crime is unpardonable. and our people will not pardon it.

long live the heroic national liberation people's armed forces of cambodia exclamation

long live the national united front of kampuchea exclamation

long live the national liberation of cambodia exclamation

CHINA AND FRANCE

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chiang Ching Meet Dutch Film Director and French Film Worker

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with the internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan.

present at the meeting were members of the cultural group of the state council, leading comrades of the literary and art circles, conductor and pianist of the central philharmonic society, as well as directors and cameramen of the filming groups of modern revolutionary peking

operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "the red lantern", modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang" and those of the peking television station. they included wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, wang man-tien, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsien tieh-li, chien chiang, cheng yin, chang tung-liang, pan wen-chan, li wen-hua, sha tan, chang chao-pin, yang chieh and mo hsuan.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the central broadcasting administrative bureau and other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, tai cheng-yuan, chen teh-ho, wang hai-jung, wang chih, hu hung-fan, chi tsung-hua and chao pao-chen.

comrade chiang ching gave a banquet in honour of joris ivens and marceline loridan after the meeting.

Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan See Experimental Performance of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

the internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan attended an experimental performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red detachment of women" here this evening.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china comrades chiang ching, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan; members of the cultural group of the state council wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, wang man-tien, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and liu ching-tang, and literary and art workers in peking.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Embassy in Guinea Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 1, 1971)

kang hsiao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in guinea, gave a reception on the evening of july 30, to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by more than 200 guests including keita mamadi, secretary of state of the presidency in charge of army and civil service and personages from the military, political, economic and cultural circles in guinea.

foreign diplomatic envoys here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chinese films "tunnel warfare" and "warmly celebrating may first international labour day" were shown at the reception.

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CHINA AND JORDAN

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Jordanian Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

premier chou en-lai and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with dr. adel hiyari, professor of finance and economics of the university of jordan and president of the jordanian economists' association.

present on the occasion were leading members and a staff member of the departments concerned ho kung-kai, liu ke-ya, hu li-peng and yang fu-chang.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 1, 1971)

feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, held a reception on july 30, to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by ahmed ould mohamed salah, member of the permanent committee of the national political bureau, and secretary of political, juridical and administrative studies, of the mauritanian people's party; maloum ould branim, acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of justice and seals; sidi mohamed diagana, minister of industrialization and mine; abdallani ould daddah, minister of equipment; diaramouna soumare, minister of commerce and transports; mme. sall nee tokossel sy, secretary-general of the secretariat of social affairs; and other leading government officials as well as officers of the national army, gendarmerie and national guards.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to mauritania were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Visit to Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

a 34-member visiting group to china organized by the felgueres travel service of mexico arrived in peking by train on july 27. that evening the mexican guests were feted by the head office of china international travel service.

during its stay in peking, the group visited factories, people's communes and places of historical interest.

the group left peking on august 1 for a visit to other parts of china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Gives Reception to Celebrate Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 31, 1971)

wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by: army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of korea-china friendship association; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general li yong mu, deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army and responsible members of other departments concerned.

the reception was also attended by diplomatic envoys of albania, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and other countries to the democratic people's republic of korea.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in korea, ho chu-jo, member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission on behalf of the chinese people's volunteers, and chinese engineering and technical personnel as well as representatives of chinese residents in korea also attended the reception.

o jin u, chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy, spoke at the reception.

army general o jin u in his speech first of all expressed, in the name of all officers and men of the korean people's army, the warmest festive greetings and militant regards to the commanders and fighters of the fraternal chinese people's liberation army.

he said: the chinese people's liberation army is an army of the people, founded by the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china. "under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung", he went on, "the chinese people's liberation army, together with the chinese people, have heroically surmounted all kinds of difficulties, attained great victories and has grown into a powerful revolutionary armed force in the protracted revolutionary wars against the counter-revolutionary forces at home and against japanese imperialism and other foreign aggressors and in defending their fatherland and the socialist construction."

he said: "the fraternal chinese people's liberation army, actively taking part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, has attained brilliant victories and thus smashed the scheme of the revisionists to restore capitalism and achieved new exploits in further strengthening the revolutionary positions and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat."

army general o jin u said: "at present, the fraternal chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army have unfolded a wide-spread mass movement of studying the works of mao tsetung, exerted vigorous efforts in political-ideological education, and with boundless enthusiasm brought all struggles of revolution, production and preparedness against war to new heights, thus attaining tremendous achievements."

the chief of the general staff of the korean people's army said: "the korean people and the officers and men of the korean people's army consider all the achievements of the fraternal chinese people and chinese people's liberation army as their own and are heartily rejoiced over them. the korean people and the officers and men of the korean people's army heartily wish them to achieve new brilliant successes in strengthening preparedness against war and in the struggle for the liberation of taiwan province, sacred territory of the people's republic of china, by rallying closely around the central committee of the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader and following the fighting tasks put forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china."

he said: "the korean people and the officers and men of the korean people's army, under the wise leadership of great leader comrade kim il sung and following the programmatic mission put forth by him at the party's fifth congress, are bringing about a new upsurge of revolution on all fronts for the earlier seizure of the complete victory of socialism and for the independent unification of the fatherland."

army general o jin u said: today, u.s. imperialism has not drawn due lessons from its shameful and disastrous defeat in the korean war; on the contrary, in an attempt to unleash a new aggressive war in korea, it has flagrantly trampled on the armistice agreement and carried out adventurous military provocations almost daily against the northern half of the republic.

he pointed out that at present, u.s. imperialism, mustering japanese militarism and other lackeys and puppets in asia and mainly resorting to the method of "using asians to fight asians", is putting up a desperate struggle in an attempt to realize its aggressive ambitions. meanwhile, japanese militarism, vainly trying to realize its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" by fishing in troubled waters, is itching for action. however, such intensified activities of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs demonstrate more a death-bed struggle than their powerfulness. if u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism ignore the warnings of the korean and other asian peoples and unleash a new aggressive war in korea and asia, they will certainly meet with ultimate doom in face of the united strength of the korean, chinese and other asian peoples with the support of the world people.

in conclusion, the chief of the general staff of the korean people's army stressed: "we highly treasure the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of korea and china which were cemented with blood in the flames of the

protracted revolutionary struggle against their common enemy and have stood the test of history." he said: "just as they have won victories together with their chinese comrades-in-arms in the armed resistance against japanese imperialism and in the fatherland liberation war, the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army will, as always, continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army till final victory in their joint struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and all reactionaries and for the socialist cause."

before army general o jin u's speech, chinese military attache wang yu-chih spoke at the reception. he expressed warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to the korean comrades-in-arms for their presence at the reception.

he said: inheriting the glorious tradition of the armed struggle against japanese imperialism, the korean people's army, guarding their fatherland with high vigilance, has repeatedly smashed the armed provocations carried out by u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique, won tremendous victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, and thus made contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people. today, the democratic people's republic of korea has become a powerful fortress in the anti-imperialist forefront in the east, and the korean people's army, a mighty revolutionary armed forces on the anti-imperialist front. we heartily wish the korean army and people new and bigger successes in fulfilling the fighting tasks put forth by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea. wang yu-chih pointed out that in face of the resolute struggle of the world people, including the americans, u.s. imperialism is bogged down in an inextricable predicament. however, the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change. it is still obdurately pursuing its policies of aggression and war, and occupying china's taiwan province and the southern half of korea and is intensifying its military aggression in indochina. u.s. imperialism painstakingly enlists the service of japanese militarism as a shock force for its aggression in asia. japanese militarism is flagrantly directing its spearhead of aggression against the people of korea, china, indochina and other asian countries in a vain attempt to realize its fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere."

he stressed: in face of the grave war threats posed by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, it is of tremendous significance to further strengthen the traditional friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples and further strengthen the militant solidarity among the people of korea, china, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other asian countries. the chinese people's liberation army will, as always, resolutely follow chairman mao's teaching, stand forever on the side of the people of the whole world in support of their revolutionary struggle, and, together with the korean people, the people of the three countries in indochina and other asian countries, unswervingly carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end. in view of the strength of militant solidarity of the asian peoples, the day will surely come when u.s. imperialism be driven out of south korea, china's territory taiwan province, indochina and other regions of asia. japanese militarism, too, cannot escape the lot of complete collapse.

the speeches by o jin u and wang yu-chih were frequently interrupted by warm applause.

the reception was pervaded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship from beginning to end.

china's colour documentary, "warmly celebrating may first international labour day", was shown at the end of the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with Comrade Le Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, today held talks with comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam attending the paris conference on the viet nam question.

the talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam. after the talks, premier chou en-lai gave a banquet in honour of comrade le duc tho and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

comrade nguyen minh vy, deputy head of the d.r.v.n. government delegation attending the paris conference on the viet nam question, was present at the talks and attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were comrade nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and comrade tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

also present at the banquet were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and comrade han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister.

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 1, 1971)

chang hsiu-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in viet nam gave a reception yesterday evening here to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on invitation were general vo nguyen giap, vice-premier of the government and minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam; major general tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; major general pham ngoc mau, deputy head of the general political department of the viet nam people's army; senior colonel vu van can, deputy head of the general logistics department of the v.n.p.a.; responsible members of the various services and arms of the viet nam people's army and the capital garrison, as well as representatives of combat heroes.

present also were hoang quoc viet, president of the viet nam-china friendship association; tran huu duc, minister attached to the d.r.v.n. premier's office; responsible members of vietnamese departments concerned phan anh, nguyen van huyen, ly ban, tran huu duyet, hoang van tien, nguyen co thach, hoang van loi, nguyen tuong lan, vu quoc uy, tran duy hung; and nguyen phu soai, acting head of the special representation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to viet nam were also present on invitation.

ambassador wang yu-ping and all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in viet nam were present.

military attache chang hsiu-shan and general vo nguyen giap spoke at the reception.

in his speech, general vo nguyen giap first of all extended, on behalf of the cadres and fighters of the vietnamese armed forces, warm congratulations on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

he said: "under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's liberation army has a very brilliant history. it has constantly grown in strength and won one victory after another in the past 44 years of fighting and building."

he said: "the chinese people's liberation army, armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, bringing into full play their glorious tradition and making rapid progress in military science and technique, is performing the glorious duty to defend the fruit of revolution of the chinese people and at the same time taking an active part in socialist construction, and it has recorded increasingly great successes."

he said: "in the protracted revolutionary struggle in the past and in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in the cause of socialist construction at present, the vietnamese people and their people's armed forces have received great support and assistance from the chinese people and their liberation army. they thank the communist party of china, the chinese government, the fraternal chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army deeply for this very precious support and assistance."

general vo nguyen giap pointed out: "at present the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese people and the people of the two fraternal countries, laos and cambodia, is winning very great victories of strategic significance." "these great victories scored by the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia have eloquently proved that the strength of the nations resolutely fighting for independence and freedom is invincible and that the people of the countries including small countries who have risen to wage resistance war for the sake of justice are quite capable of defeating all aggressors including u.s. imperialism, chieftain of imperialism and number one enemy of the entire progressive mankind."

general vo nguyen giap pointed out that u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats in large-scale war of aggression against the people of the indochinese countries. the war "vietnamization" strategy of the nixon administration is meeting with serious reverses and cannot avoid a complete defeat. the nixon administration is suffering unprecedentedly heavy setbacks and has met with many difficulties not only on the indochinese battlefield but also in the united states.

he denounced u.s. imperialism for frantically continuing the aggressive war against indochina in a vain attempt to extricate itself from its impasse. he said: no matter what barbarous and cunning means it resorts to, the war "vietnamization" strategy and the so-called "nixon doctrine" will inevitably be buried on the indochinese battlefield just like its previous strategies.

the general said that the vietnamese people are more confident than ever in their invincible strength and more determined to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors. they will bear in mind the teachings of their esteemed president ho chi minh that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and "so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away."

in conclusion general vo nguyen giap said: "the heroic vietnamese people defying all sacrifices and hardships and surmounting difficulties and obstacles, will persist in and step up the war of resistance, closely unite and resolutely fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia until complete victory, so as to thoroughly defeat the "vietnamization" strategy and the counter-revolutionary "nixon doctrine", liberate the territory of their country and drive the u.s. aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula."

before general vo nguyen giap's speech, chinese military attache chang hsiu-shan spoke at the reception. he first of all expressed warm welcome and thanks to the leading comrades of viet nam and diplomatic envoys of various countries attending the reception. he said that in the past 44 years, the chinese people's liberation army marching along the revolutionary path indicated by chairman mao, fought courageously in the struggle of seizing political power by armed force and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and won great victories.

he said that the chinese people's liberation army is now striving to bring a new high tide in the china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, to be ready at any time to liberate china's sacred territory taiwan province and to give greater support to world revolution.

the present world situation is excellent, he said. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want to make revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of history. the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america and the revolutionary mass movements in europe, north america and oceania are surging ahead. the unprecedentedly great strategic victories won on the battlefields in viet nam and the whole of indochina have set a glorious examole for the anti-imperialist struggle of the people the world over. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army heartily rejoice over it and regard it as a vigorous support to our people.

military attache chang said that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will surely follow chairman mao's great teachings on proletarian internationalism and always render full support and assistance to the vietnamese and indochinese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and forever unite together, fight together and triumph together with the comrades-in-arms of viet nam and the indochinese countries exclamation

the reception was filled from beginning to end with an enthusiastic atmosphere of militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples and armies of china and viet nam.

Comrade Le Duc Tho Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam attending the paris conference on the viet nam question, left here for home by special plane today.

comrade le duc tho and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the department of asian affairs, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, as well as diplomatic officials from the two embassies.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Army Chief of Staff Most Heartily Greets Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

general abdul hamid khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, sent a message to huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army on july 24, offering heartiest felicitations on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the message said: "on behalf of the pakistan army and myself, i offer you and the armed forces of the people's republic of china our heartiest felicitations on your armed forces day and look forward to closer bonds of friendship between the armed forces of the two countries."

Pakistan Air Force Commander-in-Chief Extends Warmest Felicitations on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

air marshal rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, has sent messages to huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and wu fa-hsien, commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, respectively extending warmest felicitations on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

air marshal rahim khan's message to chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng said: "all ranks of the pakistan air force join me in extending to you and all ranks of the people's liberation army our warmest felicitations on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. may the friendly bonds uniting our forces grow from strength to strength."

air marshal rahim khan's message to commander wu fa-hsien said: "all ranks of the pakistan air force join me in extending to you and all ranks of the people's liberation army (air force) our warmest felicitations on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, may the friendly bonds uniting our forces grow from strength to strength."

Pakistan Navy Commander-in-Chief Most Warmly Greets Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1971)

vice admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy, sent a message to hsiao ching-kuang, commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, on july 15, extending warmest regards on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the message said: "on the auspicious occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the people's liberation army, i send to you, and through you to all the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, particularly those who serve at sea; my warmest regards and the affectionate greetings of all officers and sailors of the pakistan navy. "we look upon the people's liberation army as a bulwark of strength not only for the people of china but for all those who love freedom and respect the freedom of others.

"we are confident that under the ever inspiring guidance and leadership of chairman mao, the people's liberation army will continue to progress on land, sea and air. we wish you every success."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, July 31, 1971)

lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in romania gave a reception at the embassy on the evening of july 29 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by colonel general ion coman, vice-minister of the armed forces of romania and secretary of the supreme political committee; colonel generals sterian tirca and marin nicolescu, vice-ministers of the armed forces of romania; vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs; generals and officers of the headquarters and all arms and services of the armed forces of romania; leading members of military academies, of the headquarters of the patriotic detachments, and of the ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade and other departments of the government; as well as pressmen and members of the cultural circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries here were present upon invitation.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity prevailed at the reception. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of romania and china.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Embassy in Zambia Gives Reception on Army Day

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 1, 1971)

hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in zambia, gave a reception here on the evening of july 30, celebrating the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 350 guests present at the reception were fines dulawayo, minister of state of the state house and secretary for publicity of the united national independence party; muwo and pickett, judges of the high court of justice; and hyland, commander of the air force.

african freedom fighters and diplomatic envoys here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

photos depicting the history of the chinese people's liberation army and the achievements made by the chinese people in various fields under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao were exhibited and a chinese film was shown at the reception.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 13, 1971 No. 4956

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

The Broad of PLA Cadres Study Conscientiously in Close Relation With Reality in Compliance with the Great Leader Chairman Mao's Directive, "Read and Study Conscientiously in Order To Master Marxism"

- Leading Army units to forge triumphantly ahead with vim and vigor along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 31, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch dated July 30) Under the brilliant illumination of the spirit of the 9th Party National Congress and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee and the inspiration of the unprecedentedly excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad, leading PLA cadres at various levels, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's directive, "Read and study conscientiously in order to master Marxism," closely associate the reality of the three major revolutionary struggles with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the conscientious study of the historical experience of our Party and our Army over the past several decades. They apply the fundamental ideological principle of combining theory with practice hitherto stressed by Chairman Mao in viewing and handling problems, and lead the cadres to forge triumphantly ahead with vim and vigor along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Back in the early sixties, the great mass campaign for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by the PLA personally promoted and directly led by Vice Chairman Lin got off to a vigorous start. For over a decade, close integration of the cadres' study campaign and the broad masses' study campaign and the vigorous attendant effort toward "appllication" have given an effective boost to the revolutionization and combat readiness of the Army. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the effort made by the leading cadres of

the whole PLA at all levels toward conscientious study, persistent integration of theory with practice and intensive study of the historical experience of our Party and our Army has further enhanced their consciousness of study.

In the light of several decades of practical struggle and fighting north and south under the leadership of Chairman Mao and personal experience in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they said with deep understanding, "Work problems are determined by the line and the execution of the line determined by consciousness and the raising of consciousness determined by proper study. To follow Chairman Mao closely in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, we must doggedly adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and follow the pattern of 'study, study, and study again.'"

In the course of the study campaign, the broad masses of leading cadres of the PLA closely associate the prevailing excellent situation in revolutionary struggle at home and abroad with the conscientious study of the great doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and study of our Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao. This has considerably raised the consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle.

In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," it was written, "The Communist Party must never for a minute neglect educating the workers to give them a clearest possible understanding of the opposition between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat." In the light of the practical struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution many PLA leading cadres in Peking, Nanking and many other areas have studied this passage of the Manifesto in conjunction with Chairman Mao's teaching that in the historical period of socialism, there always exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle. In the process, they have also vigorously criticized the "theory of dying out of class struggle" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other pseudo-Marxists.

They said, "As early as over a century ago, Marx and Engels taught the workers not to forget class struggle for a single minute. Today under the proletarian dictatorship, Chairman Mao again teaches us, 'Never in any way forget class struggle.' We must surely let the teachings of the great proletarian teachers take firm root in our minds and constantly analyze the new trends and new features of class struggle under the proletarian dictatorship, and lead the Army units to continuously turn in creditable performances for the people in the struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship."

Members of the Party committee of a certain Wuhan PLA unit conscientiously study the theory about the people's army under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist political Party being a strong pillar of the proletarian dictatorship and a main one of the many factors preventing capitalist restoration. They doggedly apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people and building up the Army. Through vigorous efforts toward education in the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, they have enabled the broad masses of cadres to further foster a strong will to

carry through to the end the cause of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. They said, "With the benefit of Marxism and with the people's army armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, we can forge bravely ahead in the raging storm of class struggle at home and abroad along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao. To train the broad masses of commanders and fighters into persons with a high degree of consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle--this will give us the greatest source of fighting strength and make us invincible."

Through study and criticism, the leading cadres of the navy, air force and other units on the frontline of Fukien committed to coastal and frontier defense and of many PLA units in Canton, Kunming, Sinkiang and other areas have more consciously acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Sharpen vigilance and safeguard the motherland," and "Be prepared against war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people." They lead Army units in the firm defense of fighting posts and make further preparations against war ideologically and organizationally and in a material sense. They said, "We cannot forget for a single minute that the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. We must surely safeguard the great socialist motherland and dedicate our whole lives to supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world and doing patrol and guard duties at our posts."

In the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the leading cadres of various Army units vigorously criticize idealist transcendentalism and energetically advocate the materialist theory of reflection and associate study with investigation and study and the summing up of experience in a continuous effort to raise the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Concerning the problem of integrating theory with practice, the leading cadres of a certain Shenyang PLA unit summed up an experience that called for "perseverance" in three aspects: (1) To correctly understand the dependence of rational knowledge on perceptual knowledge with a view to persevering in conscientious study; (2) To correctly understand the relativity of previous experience and the absoluteness of the development of knowledge with a view to persevering in repeated practice; (3) To correctly understand the limitations of individual experience and the infinite creativeness of the masses with a view to persevering in learning from the masses.

While participating in war preparations and construction, members of the Party committee of a certain unit in the area where the "Model Red 9th Company in the Study of Chairman Mao's Works" was posted, bearing problems in mind, studied Engels' criticism in Anti-Dühring of Dühring's reactionary viewpoint that knowledge might reach its "end" and might be "accomplished all at once" and so on. They also studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The movement of change in the objective realistic world will never end nor will people's knowledge of the real truth in practice ever end." They came to understand that the basic principle of giving prominence to politics is an unchanging one while the contents and demands of a political program given

prominence will change and develop following the change and development of the situation involving class struggle and revolutionary tasks. Therefore, we can in no way count solely on "previous experience in handling new problems that crop up in giving prominence to politics. They said, "As a situation develops and conditions change so new things crop up in myriad forms. Only through going deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and accept new things and study new problems can we catch up with the revolutionary situation. By doing things on the sheer strength of 'previous experience' we may easily slip down to the evil road of idealist transcendentalism."

After studying such brilliant philosophical works as "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" etc., the leading cadres committed to "three-support and two-military" assignments in the area of Paiyangting, Anhsin hsien, Hopei Province, came to understand that to adhere to the materialistic theory of reflection and oppose idealist transcendentalism, we must make serious investigations and studies in executing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so that theory can be related to local actual conditions. Together with the members of the hsien revolutionary committee, they made a round of the whole hsien and checked the terrain and stream flow patterns of the hsien. They consulted with the poor and lower-middle peasants about the great plan for building water conservation works and repeatedly studied how to increase food output. After hard struggle by the leadership and the masses, this historically grain-deficient hsien achieved self-sufficiency and a surplus to boot for the first time last year.

Through assiduous study and hard practice, many leading cadres have come to understand deeply that man's correct ideas come from practice in the three major revolutionary revolutions and that in the practice of the three major revolutions the broad masses are the best teachers. To uphold dialectical-materialistic epistemology, we must uphold the mass line, "From the masses and back to the masses."

The deputy commander of the 10th ta-tui (大隊) of a certain PLA navy unit once led several warships on a mission in a complicated area of the sea. At first, he considered himself an old hand where telecommunication was concerned. He failed to mobilize fully the masses to work out a telecommunication and contact program for a long voyage. Instead he subjectively formulated several rules. As a result, these rules did not meet the needs of a long sea voyage. After return from the long voyage, the deputy commander of the ta-tui immediately summoned the telecommunication personnel of various warships to a meeting and reviewed his own mistake of showing no trust in the masses. Meanwhile, he roused the masses to the full in discussing and drawing up a new program. This made for smooth telecommunication and contact performance in the following several months of long voyage.

In the light of this incident, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and his other brilliant writings on the mass line. With deep understanding acquired, he said, "Mass wisdom knows no bounds. Individual experience has its limiatations. Only by humbly learning from the masses

and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in pooling the wisdom of the masses can we ride out raging storms and churning waves and sail far away in triumph."

A change in the world outlook is the most fundamental one. In the process of conscientious study and hard practice, the leading cadres of various Army units have come to understand deeply that the struggle between the two lines in the final analysis is a struggle between two world outlooks. In the course of reading and study, they closely associate practical work with the ideological reality and apply themselves to fighting private interests and promoting public interests and smashing arrogance and promoting humility. They also direct vigorous efforts toward fostering a revolutionary and scientific proletarian world outlook.

Many cadres of the Army units of Tsinan, Chengtu and Lanchow repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Strive to guard against arrogance" and took dialectical materialism and historical materialism as a weapon in vigorously shattering the idea of "rating oneself as more brilliant than the masses" and firmly fostering the concept, "The masses are the real heroes." In the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, they doggedly attained the aim of "four unforgotten things":

--Not to forget to set the learn-from-the-masses effort in a proper place while going deep into the midst of the masses;

--Not to forget to cast oneself as an ordinary student in joining the masses and local cadres in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought;

--Not to forget to solicit unfavorable criticisms and opinions while making heart-to-heart talks with those at the lower levels;

--Not to forget accepting responsibilities on one's own initiative while helping local cadres in checking those problems existing in work.

They said, "Only by always maintaining the style of being modest and humble and be free from arrogance and rashness, the style of maintaining close ties with the masses, and the style of criticism and self-criticism, can we think what the masses think and direct the same efforts to the same cause, have on tap an endless source of strength and wisdom, and follow Chairman Mao closely in making continuous revolution and forging ahead.

At a time when we are greeting the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole Army make it their determination to persevere in the great study campaign for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and associate this with reading and study in a serious effort to make a better job of education in ideology and political line. The aim is to rally more firmly around the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as head and Vice Chairman Lin as deputy head and go a step further in strengthening the revolutionization and

the build-up of the Army along military lines and strengthening unity between the Army and the administration and between the Armymen and the civilians, to sharpen vigilance and strengthen war preparations, and win still greater victories along the line of the 9th Party National Congress for unity and victory.

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METALLURGY AND GEOLOGY

Relentlessly Grasp the Struggle Between the Two Lines, Make A Good Job of Metallurgical Geological Work

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Team,
Revolutionary Committee, Liaoning Metallurgical
Geological Prospecting Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 29, 1971)

Under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's great call "develop the mining industry," a mass movement for waging a battle on mining is being unfolded. For a long time, the struggle between the two classes, between the two roads, and between the two lines has been sharp and violent regarding the question of in what position is geological work to be placed and how geological work is to serve mining production and construction.

In Developing Mining Industry, We Must Insist on Letting Geology Take the Lead

In developing industry, we must start with the undertaking of production of raw materials, which is the "food grain" for industry. To undertake processing alone without raw material supplies is called "preparing meals without a supply of rice." To develop the metallurgical industry, we must start with mining, and the construction of mines must start with geological work. Our failure to make a good job of geological work would block the road with one horse to prevent thousands of horses from going forward.

For a long time, renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents had frenziedly opposed the general line for building socialism formulated by Chairman Mao and his great call "Develop the mining industry," and vigorously pushed the reactionary guideline of "building plants before looking for minerals" and of "grasping the middle to actuate the two ends." In the eyes of this group of people, if we paid attention to refining work and building plants then we should be able to carry out geological work and "force" minerals to turn up, and this is a typical bourgeois idealist and metaphysical viewpoint. Liu Shao-ch'i and company strangled metallurgical and geological work during the temporary difficult period of our country's national economy in order to attain their vicious aim of sabotaging socialist construction and restoring capitalism. At that time, quite a few geological projects in Liaoning Province were forced to wind up, and geological organizations and geological forces were nearly all abolished and disbanded, severely weakening geological prospecting work.

Metallurgical geological work is the scout of the metallurgical industry. This role of scout is expressed mainly in the following aspects:

First, the development of the metallurgical industry must depend on geological work to find out the locations and quantity of various ore materials required by the industry, and to find out how the conditions are for working the mines.

Second, the metallurgical industry must depend on geological work to provide information on the varieties of mineral ores so as to produce various kinds of metals, alloys and alloy steel.

Third, for the continuous production of mines, expansion of production as well as coordination between pits, it is necessary to rely on geological work to find out the quantity of deposits and the prospect for expansion.

Fourth, the comprehensive utilization of mineral ores must also firstly rely on geological departments to determine the feasibility.

Therefore it is apparent that we must carry out geological work prior to the development of mines as bases of raw materials, and must also carry out geological work after the construction of mines in order to insure the continuation and expansion of production. In the course of developing the metallurgical industry, we must insist on letting geology take the lead.

Practice has proven that whenever we manage things according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, relentlessly grasp geological work, find out quantity of deposits, then mining construction and production would play an active role and there would be a concrete foundation of raw materials for the continuation of mining production. Otherwise, if facts about the deposits are not clear, then the mining construction and production would be carried on in a passive manner. Since the inauguration of the People's Republic and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the metallurgical geological department of Liaoning Province has joined the mining department to make joint effort, to relentlessly grasp geological work, to break down the metaphysical viewpoint that "there is little to gain from old mines," raising the geological deposits of the old mines by ten to many more times. Thus, they not only satisfied the need of the old mines but also made expansions. Some "dead" mines became live mines, small mines became large mines, poor mines became rich mines, single mines became double mines. The facts forcefully prove that in developing the metallurgical industry, we must relentlessly grasp mining construction, and must relentlessly grasp geological work in order to relentlessly grasp mining construction.

Penetratingly Criticize Revisionism, Promote the Development of Geological Work with Greater, Faster, Better, and More Economical Results

Whether or not we can make a good job of geological work is basically a question of line. We must see that the remaining pernicious influence of the whole set of counter-revolutionary revisionist line spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company in geological work has not yet been eradicated, and bourgeois idealism and metaphysics have not yet been thoroughly criticized and repudiated.

Chairman Mao taught us: "An important task on our current ideological front is to unfold criticism and repudiation of revisionism." Only by penetratingly unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, distinguishing right from wrong, and raising our consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, could geological work be developed with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Criticism and repudiation of the "theory that there is little to be gained from old mines." The metallurgical geological work of Liaoning Province deals with many old mines and mining spots with a large volume of engineering input. However, few mines have been exposed above ground surface, and most of the mines were blind mine bodies. Many areas were "condemned to death" with "conclusions" made by reactionary technical authorities. People in the past and ourselves have worked at these old mining areas which had been frequented and explored for many times. In the face of this situation, we would sink into blindness if we refrain from insisting on putting proletarian politics in command, and if our way of thinking is incorrect and if we fail to use Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to observe problems.

To look at the old mines metaphysically, we would draw the conclusion that the "meat" has been eaten and only "bones" are left, and that work is difficult while "there is little to be gained."

To look at the old mines in a one-dividing-into-two way, we shall find that the mining areas are old with numerous pits and abundant resources which can facilitate comprehensive research, deepen our understanding of the laws of the old mines, help us to find new mines from old ones, and use the already known laws to guide the practice of locating mines in mining areas and outskirt areas. At the same time, the old and the new had only relative meaning. The mines are old but the outskirts may be new, the ground surface is old but the underground reserve may be new, the spot is old but the area may be new.

No. 103 team made a living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, repeatedly criticized and repudiated the "theory that there is little to be gained from old mines." At the Chingchengtzu old mining area, they persisted in making investigation and research for a long period, made repeated practice, and ceaselessly learned new laws of mine formation. They broke down the old practice of looking for chain-shaped mine bodies and discovered block-shaped mine bodies between seams, thus making it possible to discover the Hsichuehkou new mine. Subsequently, they again discovered Tiennan new mine. After the liberation, as a result of the geological work done by No. 13 team and No. 106 team, this old mine of Chingchengtzu was expanded into a medium-sized mine from a small-sized mine. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, it was expanded to a large-scale mining level. In spite of the increases in mining output each year, this mine's present deposits have been enlarged by 31 times as compared with the original capacity.

Criticism and repudiation of the "theory that mine prospecting can be finished at one stroke." Mineral deposits are buried underground with very complex conditions and people can not fully understand them at one stroke. Only by making penetrating investigation and research, carefully exploring the laws, and exerting effort to repeat practice would it be possible for us to acquire relatively accurate understanding and complete knowledge. "Failure to exert effort will cause us to slip into the side of idealism and metaphysics" and cause us to feel like "eating the same food again" when making re-assessment of mining spots with lack of interest and confidence, to make simple work performance, going up the mine and down in a haste. It is exactly like some worker comrades' criticism: "They are reckless in selecting spots, perform work without confidence, become disillusioned when encountering difficulties, but they do not give up after their withdrawal." The result is certainly to be: "the drilling machines run around everywhere and people waste much energy but fail to find mines." The "theory that mine prospecting can be finished with one stroke" is contradictory to the theory of cognition of dialectical materialism and is in reality a bourgeois metaphysical "theory that knowledge can be gained at one stroke."

In 1970, No. 101 team discovered Hungchishan copper mine, an old mining spot which had been "condemned to death" by reactionary technical authority and was discovered after using Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" to command the battle and after making repeated practice.

Criticism and repudiation of the "theory that small mines have no prospect." According to the law of development, things always grow from nothing to something and from small size to big size. To observe things with a one-dividing-into-two viewpoint, we can see that small mines can form large mines together, and that some large and medium-sized mines are composed of several smaller ones. Small mines can become large ones, and some mines look small on the ground surface but the underground deposits are extensive. Small mines need little investment and produce results quickly. There both indigenous methods and foreign methods may be used and they are easy for the masses to work. Small mines are easy to operate by local concerns and can fully utilize scattered mining resources. They are beneficial to the development of local industries, to give assistance to agriculture, to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, to strengthen preparations against war, and to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. "The theory that small mines have no prospect" is erroneous.

In 1970, No. 110 team directed local communes and brigades to work eight mines and mined several thousand tons of enriched ferrous metals in a span of several months, enabling scattered state resources to be rationally utilized.

Criticism and repudiation of the "theory of group pattern and fixed pattern." "Group patterns" are a preliminary summing up of man's previous practice which must be applied according to concrete conditions and must not be regarded in a stereotyped way. If we let "group patterns" to bind ourselves hand and foot, then the work of locating mines will certainly

fail to make progress. Some geological teams have failed to make new discovery for many years. One of the reasons was their rigid idea which guided them to look for a "group pattern" solely from their blueprints, their thinking, their prospecting on the ground, and their drilling underground, all of which are devoted to "quartzite," regarding areas of other types of rock as "forbidden areas" and paying no attention to them. Thus, "the path of their thought in detecting minerals is limited, their methods of mine detection are out-dated, and their pace in detecting mines has stopped."

Some geological teams broke down "foreign practices" and discovered a new type of copper mine from schist which had been regarded as "mine-less" by foreigners, resulting in new development of their knowledge. However after their breaking down of "foreign practices," they unconsciously fell into their own old practices and produced a "theory of group pattern and fixed pattern," paying attention only to schist mine to the neglect of other rocks in the subsequent search for mines, and paying attention only to detecting solid mines to the neglect of fragmentary mines. Many facts have proven that only by breaking down the "theory of group pattern and fixed pattern" and by using Mao Tse-tung's thought to direct geological work would it be possible to grasp new laws and to recognize new "group patterns."

No. 8 gold team broke down the fetishes and superstition of "group pattern," dared to explore new areas, and discovered a new gold mine of the shape of scattered belts. This shattered the old rule of looking for quartz mine in order to look for gold, enabled them to recognize a new type of "group pattern" and provided an important production area for the mining industry.

Bear the Over-All Situation in Mind, Firmly Follow the Orientation of Rendering Service to Mines

To persevere in rendering service to mining production and construction is a question of orientation of metallurgical geological work. Metallurgical geological work must proceed from the great strategic guideline of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," bear the over-all situation in mind in order to make consideration for mining production and meet urgent need of mining production according to the requirement of developing the metallurgical industry. At the same time, we must also search for new bases for industrial raw materials and provide sufficient resources and conditions for building new mines.

To bear the over-all situation in mind and to better serve mining production and construction, we must correctly handle several relations.

Correctly handle the relationship between geology, designing and mines. The three departments of geology, designing, and mining are an inter-related organic body in mining construction. Previously, Liu Shao-ch'i and company vigorously pushed counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of "the philosophy of foreigners' slave" and the "doctrine of trailing

behind at a snail's pace" and used a whole set of regulations and systems as well as "boundaries and conventions" to artificially and mechanically cut apart geology, designing, and mining, making them "mutually restrain each other" and forming a situation of "three separate pillars of a tripod." In accordance with this set of bourgeois and revisionist metaphysical viewpoint as well as methods of troublesome philosophy, it would have taken 7-8 years and even over ten years to build a mine, severely obstructing the development of geological work and mining construction.

During the period of great leap forward, the broad revolutionary staff and workers of No. 101 metallurgical geological team broke down revisionist and old procedures of mining construction under the guidance of the general line: "Going all-out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better, and more economical results in building socialism" formulated personally by Chairman Mao. They proceeded from reality, carried out "four simultaneous efforts," namely, simultaneous prospecting, simultaneous designing, simultaneous production and simultaneous construction, and carried out "three-in-one combination," namely, the integration of geology, designing, and capital construction.

This method regards the aspects of prospecting and construction of mines as a single system and use the over-all viewpoint to command various departments in order to carry out unification on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to open up a road for building mines with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary staff and workers of geological departments and mines further displayed their spirit of socialist cooperation. They carried out close coordination and mutual cooperation between geological teams and mines in the spheres of geological designing, general survey and mine detection, prospecting of the deeper part of mining areas, closure of old pits, construction of new shafts, as well as geological and scientific research of mining areas. Some mines and geological teams set up organizational bodies to integrate teams with mines in order to further and fully develop the content of "four simultaneous efforts" and "three-in-one combination." This method not only deepened the knowledge of the laws of mine formation, enlarged the path of mine detection, guided the prospecting of mineral ore, but also expanded the vista of mining areas and guided the mining of mines, thereby rendering better service to mining production and construction.

Correctly handle the relationship between mines and outskirts, between production and construction. Metallurgical geology has a dual task of preserving the production of existing mines and of detecting new areas for building new mines. That is to say that they have to look persistently for mines in the mining areas and their outskirts to meet the requirement of preserving the production of mines and the enlargement of production; and have to strengthen their efforts to look for mines in new areas to detect new bases and to increase new mining production capacity in order to meet the requirement of developing metallurgical industry. Only by persisting in the correct orientation of serving mining production and construction in an

all-round way would it be possible for geological work to proceed ahead of mining production and construction and to play a role of scouts.

To serve mining production and construction we must pay attention to forestall two erroneous tendencies: One asserts that to preserve the production of existing mines we should passively and steadfastly preserve mining areas and refrain from creating new undertakings. The other asserts that to preserve new construction we should discard existing mining areas and pull out all the rank and file in order to make them "fly all over the sky." These two tendencies would bring about great harm to winning the battle of mining. The former would fail to insure the requirement of incessant development of the metallurgical industry, and the latter would neglect the requirement of re-investment for production expansion of existing mines, causing mining production to lose the power of taking the initiative, and paying attention to one and neglecting the other. Only by doing things in accordance with materialistic dialectics, correctly handling the relationship between mines, outskirts and new mines, integrating mine prospecting with mine research and mine detection in their outskirts, integrating spots with areas, and making over-all planning and rational arrangement, would it be possible for us to serve mining production and construction with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Correctly handle the relationship between key projects and ordinary projects, between the state and local units. Without key projects there will not be policies. The key projects of geological work are urgent needs of the state, urgent needs of war preparations, and urgent needs of mining production and construction. To deal with key projects of state plans, we must concentrate efforts, and insure their fulfillment. At the same time, we must actively tap potentialities and vigorously lend support to local-run mines according to the principle of putting key projects before ordinary projects and putting state projects before local projects, under the premise of insuring the fulfillment of state plans.

Previously, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in geological departments frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's important directive of developing the two kinds of activism, one-sidedly emphasized perpedicular leadership, one-sidedly emphasized "specialization," monopolized the power over personnel, the power over finance, and the power over supplies, and carried out "dictatorship of rules and regulations." This severely weakened the Party's leadership over geological work, restrained local activism in locating mines and running mines, obstructed the development of geological undertakings, causing geological work to show a situation of inactiveness with smaller, slower, inferior, and expensive results. If we fail to thoroughly eliminate "dictatorship of rules of regulations," then we would not be able to fully develop local activeness in geological undertakings and in running mines and develop local industry with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Of course, we must strengthen the viewpoint of the over-all situation and establish the idea of regarding the whole country as a chess board when we stress the need to promote local activeness and when we criticize

and repudiate "dictatorship of rules and regulations." We must also conscientiously implement the correct guideline of central unified leadership and local management at different levels, arrange local requirements under unified plans of the state, and forestall dispersionism and departmentalism.

On the question of comprehensive detection of mines, we must oppose "concentrating efforts on one single project," correctly handle the relationship between one principal undertaking and comprehensive detection of mines, paying attention to the prospecting of various types of mines and the use of strength according to priorities in importance and in urgency.

Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Liaoning Metallurgical Geological Prospecting Company fulfilled state plans two months ahead of schedule in 1970 and has made new progress since the beginning of this year to provide geological resources for the battle of mining. We shall further and thoroughly implement the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Plant," unfold the mass movement of "learning Taching in industry," persist in the orientation of serving the mines, and make a good job of geological work.

* * *

ROAD TRANSPORT

Road Transport Develops on North China Loess Highland

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 3, 1971)

north china's shansi has built a network of highways that link up the more than 100 counties and 90 per cent of the people's communes in the province.

the heavily eroded loess highland, accounting for 72 per cent of the province's total area, made transportation very difficult. under the reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation trucks could reach only 30-odd county seats where the terrain is not so rugged.

the people of shansi started large-scale economic construction under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party after liberation. road transport developed steadily.

but the local capitalist-roaders pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they neglected road construction in the rural areas and insisted that the highways should be built by the state alone.

guided by chairman mao's principle on self-reliance, the local people during the great proletarian cultural revolution energetically undertaken road construction alongside efforts to improve farmland. the counties and communes built truck roads on the strength of their own money, material and manpower. the trunk lines completed in 1970 hit an all-time nigh.

development of rural transport has brought changes to the mountain areas. during the early post-liberation days a team of horse carts and a caravan of 200 camels handled all the transportation tasks for the eight counties in northwestern shansi. 95 highway lines now link the eight county seats and the rural communes with the outside world. the influx of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, irrigation equipment and other industrial products and the outflow of farm produce have grown enormously. total annual freight volume reaches 130,000 tons. once desolate and inaccessible, the mountain villages are prospering.

growing road transport helps boost the auto industry in the province. it is now producing "pinghsingkuan" lorries self-reliantly. it began to produce road rollers last year.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

East China's Province Completes First Stage of Irrigation Project Tapping Yangtze River Water

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 3, 1971)

the first stage of a big irrigation project which taps the water of the yangtze river, has been completed ahead of schedule in anhwei province, east china. the work completed has begun to serve the purposes of irrigation, flood prevention and navigation. this success has been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the sizumashan project is mainly for irrigation while serving the purposes of flood diversion, drainage and navigation. when completed, it can irrigate 200,000 hectares of farmland in eight counties in eastern anhwei province and one county in the neighbouring kiangsu province. it will greatly change the dry conditions in these parts and help develop farm production there.

the canal leading the yangtze river water into the chu river and other important works including a regulating sluice gate, a shipping lock and a pumping station earmarked for the first stage of the project had been scheduled to be built by the end of 1972. but the workers, peasants, engineers and technicians, armed with mao tsetung thought, brought their revolutionary enthusiasm into play and relied on their collective strength. after more than one year of hard work, they constructed a 30-kilometre-long canal, a shipping lock navigable for 100-ton vessels and a regulating sluice gate capable of emptying 600 cubic metres of water per second, and completed the concrete pouring for a big pumping station with a capacity of 200 cubic metres per second. this was done one and a half years ahead of schedule, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party.

there were heavy rains in the basin of the chu river this june. the river's water level came near the all time high and the river dykes were seriously threatened. the project was promptly put into operation so that the flood water of the river was diverted through the canal into the yangtze river at a rate of 350 cubic metres per second. this prevented hundreds of hectares of farmland as well as people's life and property along the river from flood ravages.

MEDICINE

More Deer's Antlers Collected in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 3, 1971)

Shuangyang county in the northeast province of Kirin reported a 20 per cent increase in the output of deer's antlers over last year. deer's antlers are highly valued in traditional chinese medicine.

the county is known throughout the country for its long history in raising deer. its hilly land is abundant in deer brush.

after the county revolutionary committee was established during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it paid great attention to the development of the animal while doing a good job in grain production. there are four state deer parks in the county and many people's communes also raise the animal. the number of deer being kept has increased by more than 1,000 head compared with the year preceding the cultural revolution.

deer was generally raised in deer parks locally. limited browse in the enclosure affected the quality of antlers in a way. after repeated experiments, the workers of the no. 2 state deer park succeeded in grazing a herd of over 600 deer on woodland. this saved fodder and improved the quality of antlers. now 50 per cent of the county's deer are grazed this way.

North China Hospital Removes Big Tumor of Shoulder-Blade

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 3, 1971)

Paoting administrative regional hospital no. 1 of Hopei province successfully removed a big tumour of the scapula (shoulder-blade) and reattached the severed shoulder and severed arm of a poor peasant woman. the revolutionary medical workers were guided by mao tsetung thought and displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act.

ten years ago, wang hsin-ai noticed a hard growth on her shoulder-blade which progressively grew in size. she went to several hospitals where the bourgeois experts made a diagnosis of malignant bone tumour and recommended a trans-thoraco-scapular amputation.

she refused amputation. but they coolly said: "there is no other way known but this." she received no treatment and the tumour continued to grow.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution she went to the no. 1 hospital. the tumour between her right upper arm and anterior chest wall has grown to the size of a man's head. she could not move her right arm and, tortured by the illness, she was very much emaciated. the hospital revolutionary committee decided to take in the patient and try to relieve this class sister of her suffering, though

the doctors had never encountered any tumour of such a big size. treatment of this condition recommended in the medical literature was amputation high above the site of the tumour, and so were the opinions of doctors who had seen her before. though surgeons of the hospital had had experiences in operative treatment of bone tumours the problem now was to remove the tumour but to preserve the arm.

supported by the army representative, the revolutionary committee ran a mao tsetung thought study class around chairman mao's teaching: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." the medical workers decided to take on the challenge as their concrete action in defence of chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work.

following chairman mao's teaching "a commander's correct dispositions stem from his correct decisions, his correct decisions stem from his correct judgements, and his correct judgements stem from a thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering on and piecing together the data of various kinds gathered through reconnaissance", the hospital revolutionary committee mobilized the medical workers to start a thorough investigation. they found that the tumour was benign.

they worked out two plans. one was to remove the tumour together with the arm and then reattach the arm. this was easier to perform but full recovery of function would be difficult. another was to remove the tumour while preserving the main blood vessels and nerves, this would ensure good functional recovery but required very high skill. determined to follow chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", they chose the second method.

leading members of the hospital party committee and revolutionary committee participated in the team directing the operation. in all, eight groups were formed to make meticulous arrangements for the operation.

on august 6, 1970, the operation was performed. after the surgeons had made the incision they could not find the artery under the clavicle (collar bone) in the usual place, but this is very important, as for the patient's safety the artery must be clamped first before proceeding with the operation. they searched meticulously and finally discovered the artery lying between distorted nerves and veins which ran parallel to it. by gentle and careful manipulation, they retracted the artery and applied specially designed clamps to obliterate the circulation temporarily.

as they were dissecting blood vessels and nerves, one after another, they found a major nerve and blood vessel embedded in the tumour. they recalled chairman mao's teaching "what we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work", and this encouraged them. after analyzing this complicated situation they decided to free the vessels and nerves lying outside the tumour first, and then attack the vessel and nerve within the tumour. after nine hours of efforts, they removed a 7.25 kilogramme bone tumour without damage to major blood vessels and nerves.

removal of the tumour had required removal of the right shoulder blade and one-third of the collar bone and eight centimetres of the right humerus (bone of the upper arm). the shoulder joint must first be reconstructed in order to

reattach the arm which was connected to the body only by several major blood vessels and nerves, so that maximum function could be restored. after making an all-round analysis the surgeons decided to use ribs for the shoulder bone, taking into consideration both the external shape of the shoulder joint and its function. after surmounting many difficulties they succeeded in performing a plastic reconstruction of the shoulder girdle.

ignoring their fatigue, the surgeons went on for 23 hours until the operation was completed.

after five months of careful nursing wang hsin-ai recovered her health and returned to work in her production team. now she can use the reattached right arm for daily needs and do ordinary farm work. she said: "chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work has given me a new lease of life."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Afghanistan Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Aug. 2, 1971)

hsiung tieh-ying, military attache of the chinese embassy in afghanistan, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were: abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of elders; mohammad omar wardak, president of the house of people; ali mohammad, minister of court; abdul samd hamed, deputy prime minister of royal government of afghanistan; general khan mohammad, minister of national defence; hamidullah enayat seraj, minister of education; mohammad aref ghausi, minister of commerce; nasratullah malikyar, minister of communications; mohammad yaqub lalee, minister of mines and industries; rawan farhadi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; general ghulam farouq, chief of general staff; and other high officials and officers.

among the 282 guests present at the reception were also abdul qayum, former second deputy prime minister; and prominent social figures and leading members of some afghan public organizations.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to afghanistan also attended the reception.

hsien pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan was present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits China-Albania Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

all the comrades on the albanian agricultural delegation led by comrade pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, visited the china-albania friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts today in the company of comrade sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry. they were given a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the commune members.

several hundred commune members lined the road of entrance to give comrade pirro dodbiba and the other albanian comrades a rousing welcome as they arrived at the commune this morning. the commune members enthusiastically waved bouquets and colourful scarfs and cheered in rhythm:

"enver-mao tsetung exclamation" "mao tsetung-enver exclamation" they shouted: "long live the militant friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania exclamation" and "we firmly support the heroic albanian people in their just struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries exclamation" chang shih-ta, secretary of the commune party committee and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the commune cheng hsing-ho and cheng chao, stepped forward to warmly greet the albanian comrades-in-arms.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given an account by leading members of the commune of how the commune members were grasping revolution and promoting production. then they visited the hankao production brigade and saw its thriving rice and maize. comrade pirro dodbiba said: having been tempered through the great cultural revolution, you have made achievements in learning from tachai and production is developing rapidly. we are proud of the fact that your commune is named after the unbreakable china-albania friendship. comrade chao chin-hsi, secretary of the brigade party branch, who had visited albania on a study tour, said: our achievements are inseparable from what we have learned from the revolutionary spirit and experience of the albanian people. we still have a lot to learn from the albanian people. we hope you comrades will give us your criticism and help. the albanian comrades-in-arms also visited the commune-run farm tool repair works and learned about how the commune members relied on their own effort in making small farm tools. they visited the commune's dairy farm and production team-run pig farm. they were warmly welcomed by the commune members wherever they went.

accompanied by minister sha feng, minister pirro dodbiba and all the comrades on the delegation attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" given by the china dance drama troupe this evening.

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Arrives in Albania for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 3, 1971)

a 14-member touring and visiting group of china led by ting ping arrived here by plane yesterday for a friendly visit to albania.

the group was greeted at the airport by v. mehilli, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council and member of the tirana district committee of the party of labour; s. spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; v. nano, secretary of the party committee of the number 3 district of tirana; m. mema, manager of the travelling enterprise of albania; and s. fuga, vice-director of the first department of the foreign ministry.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy in tirana, was also present.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 1, 1971)

yang chin-ke, military attache of the chinese embassy in algeria, gave a reception here on the evening of july 30, to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker, and other algerian officials and officers were present at the reception. foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches in algeria were also present on invitation.

many algerian friends at the reception warmly greeted the great festival of the chinese people's liberation army and warmly praised its glorious revolutionary tradition and the successes china has made in revolution and construction.

wei pao-shan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in algeria attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Premier Chou En-lai and PLA Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Delegation of People's Liberation Movement of Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with agostinho neto, chairman of the people's liberation movement of angola (m.p.l.a.), and all the members of the m.p.l.a. delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation are: lucio lara, member of the m.p.l.a. director committee and political-military coordination committee; alberto neto, m.p.l.a. representative in scandinavian countries; jose antonio, commander of the south regional zone; and ananias escorcio, commander of the north regional zone.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned wang kuo-chuan, yuan hua-ping, wang yuen-hsi, ho kung-kai, yang chi, ting sung-tao, liu kuang-ya, hu li-peng, chao wei, wang yu-chi, hsiao szu-chin and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Firmly Support Samdech Sihanouk's Solemn Stand"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "firmly support samdech sihanouk's solemn stand".

full text of the article reads as follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, reaffirmed in his 24th message to the khmer nation issued on july 30 that the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union are resolved to lead the cambodian people in carrying on their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. he solemnly declared: "the problem of indochina can be settled only by the indochinese peoples themselves, who have always and invariably demanded and will demand that the u.s.a. should withdraw totally and unconditionally from indochina all the non-indochinese forces and leave the indochinese to solve themselves the problems without outside interference." this important message issued by samdech sihanouk has expressed the steel-like will of the entire cambodian people to overthrow the sanguinary rule of the pro-u.s. puppet clique and completely liberate the sacred territory of their motherland. it has also embodied the firm stand of the people of the three indochinese countries of fighting in unity to defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the chinese government and people voice full support for this.

an excellent revolutionary situation is prevailing in indochina. the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples, closely united, are fighting shoulder to shoulder and advancing from victory to victory in determination to make a clean sweep of the u.s. aggressors from the whole of indochina. the brilliant victories won by the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have thrown u.s. imperialism into an unprecedented predicament. under such circumstances, u.s. imperialism is redoubling its efforts in playing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics. on the one hand, it continues to harp on the themes of "troop withdrawal", "cease-fire" and "ending" its war of aggression in viet nam, in an attempt to alleviate the pressure on it from the u.s. people and the world opinion. on the other, it keeps on pushing the so-called "vietnamization" programme and the "nixon doctrine" that makes asians fight asians, intensifying its aggressive military operations in south viet nam, northern and southern laos and southeastern cambodia and going on with its bombing raids against the democratic republic of viet nam. all this shows that despite its disastrous defeat in indochina, u.s. imperialism still insists in carrying on its war of aggression, antagonizing the indochinese peoples, and hanging on in indochina.

the key to the solution of the indochina question lies in the total and unconditional withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops and its accomplice troops from indochina, leaving the indochinese peoples to solve themselves their own problems. the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the five-point statement of samdech sihanouk, the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional

revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the five-point political solution and new initiative for nationwide ceasefire put forth by the lao patriotic front indicate the correct way to solve the indochina question. these just stands have won extensive support of the world people including the americans. any plot or intrigue of u.s. imperialism that runs counter to the will and interests of the indochinese peoples will never succeed.

u.s. imperialism which refuses to respond to the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has instigated its phnompenh lackeys to spread the word that a new geneva conference would be convened. this is a sheer fraud which is ridiculous and absurd. it is known to all that the 1954 geneva agreements have long been thoroughly sabotaged by u.s. imperialism. today when the u.s. aggressors have been badly battered by the heroic people of the three indochinese countries, u.s. imperialism is vainly trying to turn the tide and seek a way out by calling a new geneva conference. this can never be done. samdech sihanouk has seriously pointed out in his message to the khmer nation: "we three indochinese peoples are not in need of a new geneva conference at all". the question at present is not one of convening any new geneva conference. it is up to u.s. imperialism to withdraw its aggressor troops from the whole of indochina totally, unconditionally and immediately. this is the common demand of the people of the three indochinese countries, the american people as well as the people of the world. the solution of the indochina issue is out of the question if this demand is not met.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys." the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indochinese countries and the vast territory of china is their reliable rear area. the chinese government and people resolutely support the people of the three indochinese countries in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end and firmly support every just stand of theirs regarding the solution of the indochina issue. thus we have done and are still doing, and so we shall continue to do. we are deeply convinced that by uniting as one and fighting valorously, the people of the three indochinese countries will eventually defeat the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Army Day Reception in Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

yang yi-huai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the cameroon federal republic, gave a reception on august 1 in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from yaounde, capital of cameroon.

among some 150 guests present at the reception were cameroon minister of industrial and commercial development leonard mpouma, minister of public health bernard fonlon, minister of information vroumsia tchinaye, minister of public service abdoulaye maikano, minister of youth and sports francois-xavier ngoubeyou, minister-delegate for general inspection fokam kamga paul, deputy secretary generals to the presidency sengat-kuoh and samuel eboua, political bureau member of the cameroon national union michel njiensi, secretary of state for rural development of east cameroon rene goge, chief of the private secretariat of the minister of state in charge of the armed forces ali njianga njoya and personages of various circles of cameroon.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in cameroon were also present on invitation.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Ceylon Gives Reception Celebrating Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 1, 1971)

yang cheng-fan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in ceylon, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the guests present at the reception were: maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; felix dias bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs; michael siriwardena, minister of labour, punchi banda kalugalla, minister of shipping and tourism; chellian kumarasurier, minister of posts and telecommunications; salman kulatilake, minister of cultural affairs; wegligama ariyadasa, minister of health; colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry and constitutional affairs; laksman jayakody, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of national defence and external affairs; augnur rajkumar ratnavale, permanent secretary to the ministry of national defence and external affairs, and other high officials of the ceylonese government.

captain hunter, commander of the ceylon navy, was present.

also present were vincent perera, mayor of colombo, and s.w. walpita, president of ceylon-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to ceylon were present on invitation.

representatives of the chinese nationals residing in ceylon were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Acting Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Aug. 1, 1971)

chang chun-sheng, acting military attache of the embassy of the people's republic of china in havana, yesterday gave a reception in the embassy to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of the cuban ministry of foreign trade; first captain luis gomez molina, director of economic planning of the ministry of the revolutionary armed forces; and eduardo delgado bermudez, director of the department of asia and oceania of the foreign ministry.

chang ten-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, attended the reception.

also present upon invitation were more than 300 cuban friends from various circles.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception. the hosts and guests wished a further development of friendship between the chinese and cuban people in their struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

the chinese embassy in cuba has received many letters of greetings from cuban friends on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

Feature Story: Chinese Men's Basketball Team in Cuba

(NCNA-English Havana, July 30, 1971)

the chinese men's basketball team, which paid a friendship visit to various places in cuba from july 2 to 26, was warmly welcomed by the people and sportsmen of the host country. the trip was permeated with deep militant friendship between the people of china and cuba forged in the struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

wherever the chinese players went, whether in the streets or in a hotel, on the training ground or stadium, they were greeted cordially with handshakes and kind regards. when they arrived at their hotel, the "habana libre", they were greeted enthusiastically by many cuban friends saying joyfully "bienvenida, chinito exclamation" a cuban basketball coach, who knew the coach of the chinese team, cheng shih-ching, six years ago when cheng was giving training to cuban players, went to the hotel especially to see his old friend and warmly welcome the chinese sportsmen. a lift operator gave an exclamation of joy when he saw the chinese guests. when the chinese sportsmen greeted him with "cuba si, yankee no" in spanish, he replied in elation, "china si, yankee no exclamation chinese and cubans are brothers exclamation"

the chinese team had altogether five matches in cuba and every match was filled with friendship and warmly acclauded by the spectators. keen and tense as they were during matches, the basketball players of the two countries showed concern and care for each other. when a chinese player was tripped up during a game in santiago city, two cuban players immediately rushed to his help and sincerely inquired after his condition. when a cuban player stumbled during a match in havana, he was assisted to rise by three chinese players, including one who had just caught the ball. acting in accordance with the principle of "friendship first, competition second", he dropped the ball and helped the cuban player to get up.

to learn from each other, a number of extensive and deep-going discussions were held between the team leaders and players. reels of film on cuban contests abroad were shown to the chinese team to acquaint the chinese players with the cuban basketballers' experience in training and international competition. a cuban friend said: "six years ago, china sent cheng shih-ching to coach our basketball team. today, on the eve of our participation in the inter-american olympics in colombia, the chinese men's basketball team came to have training and compete with us. we should also tell you all our experiences so as to help each other, learn together and promote the militant friendship between the peoples and basketballers of our two countries." to help the chinese team improve their skill, members of the cuban team gave demonstration games and underwent training with the chinese team for several times.

both the guest and host teams were warmly acclaimed by spectators for their sportsmanship and fine performance in contest. one spectator told the chinese guests: "i congratulate you warmly on your fine play. i has never been so excited as today." after seeing a match in las villas, a member of the cuban athletic circles commented: "it's a wonderful game. i am deeply impressed by the activeness and politeness of the chinese players. i hope there will be frequent visits by chinese sportsmen, preferably one every year." another athlete noted that "the purpose of the competition between the chinese and the cubans is to strengthen the friendship between the

peoples and players of the two countries. it doesn't matter who wins triumph or defeat is transient, but friendship is eternal."

the players of both countries encouraged and learned from each other during matches. outside the playing ground, they enjoyed each other's company in militant friendship. at a reception given by the chinese embassy on july 13, the basketballers of the two countries talked far into the night. they exchanged experience, toasted to the friendship between the two peoples again and again and wished more mutual help and learning between the sportsmen of the two countries. while in las villas, coach cheng met an old friend who worked with him six years ago. "do you remember me?" he asked. "of course", cheng replied. "i also remember that you have a pistol captured from the mercenaries at giron beach." the cuban friend was overjoyed. the following day he called on the chinese friends, bringing the pistol with him, and told them the story. he said that he joined the giron beach battle as a militiaman and fought the mercenaries heroically like other soldiers. he captured several pistols in the battle and kept one for himself as a souvenir. as an athletic worker in las villas today, he pledged that should u.s. imperialism venture to send mercenaries to invade cuba again, he would go to the front with this pistol and fight courageously in defence of the fatherland.

in las villas the chinese team and the cuban youth team played their last match in cuba on july 19. the match proceeded in a tense, enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere. in the end, the scores of the two teams were very close, with the cuban team winning by 73 to 72. the excellent match drew resounding cheers from the spectators. the chinese players shook hands warmly with the cuban players to congratulate them on their victory. after the match, members of the cuban team went to the residence of the chinese players to have a happy gathering with them. the gathering became even more jovial as the chinese players sang in spanish the revolutionary song "cuba si, yankee no", which was followed by a chorus of the players of the two countries and the singing of revolutionary cuban songs by the cuban players. a cuban friend stood up, raised the banner of the chinese team and shouted: "long live the people's republic of china". the chinese players shouted: "long live the republic of cuba". at the end of the gathering, the basketballers of the two countries shouted in unison: "down with u.s. imperialism", "china, cuba, we are sure to win" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and cuban people".

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Aug. 1, 1971)

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

more than 200 guests attended the reception, including responsible officials of the iraqi government and high-ranking officers of the iraqi armed forces, as well as representatives and friends of cultural, commercial and other circles in baghdad.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in iraq also attended the reception.

also present were representatives of palestinian guerrilla organizations stationed here.

the guests expressed warm congratulations on the glorious festival of the chinese people's liberation army. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rome, Aug. 1, 1971)

shen ping, chinese ambassador to the republic of italy, gave a reception here on july 29 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by 380 guests including mario tanassi, minister of defence; mario zagari, minister of foreign trade; angelo salizzoni, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; mario bucchi, military consultant to the president of the republic and general of the air force; cielio darida, mayor of rome; and high-ranking officers of the three services and other government officials of italy; italian friends from all walks of life, leading members of the italy-china friendship organizations as well as representatives of overseas chinese residing in italy.

pietro nenni, prominent personage and former minister of foreign affairs of italy, was also present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in italy attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Army Day Reception in Nairobi

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

wang hui-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya, gave a reception in nairobi on the evening of july 30 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from nairobi.

the reception was attended by more than one hundred guests including officials of the kenyan foreign ministry and other government ministries and foreign diplomatic envoys in nairobi. many friends present at the reception expressed warm congratulations on this brilliant festival of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

First Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

sun sheng-wei, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the state of kuwait, left here for his post by plane today.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Military Attache in Laos Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Aug. 2, 1971)

chen shu-ling, military attache of the chinese embassy in the kingdom of laos, gave a reception on july 30 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

prince souvanna phouma; tiao singkham, vice-president of the king's council; pheng phongsavan, minister of the interior and social relief; and other officials and officers attended the reception.

also present were tiao souk vongsack, special envoy of the chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front prince souphanouvong; thao soth phetrasy, representative of the lao patriotic front in vientiane; and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

kuo ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in laos, was present.

after the reception, the chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown and warmly welcomed by the guests.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Aug. 1, 1971)

chang yao-hua, military attache of the chinese embassy in mali, gave a reception on the evening of july 30 to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were: kissiman doukara, member of the national liberation military committee of mali and minister of defence, interior and security; sory coulibaly, minister-delegate of the national liberation military committee in charge of public affairs and labour; hamanta kaita, acting chief of general staff of armed forces; and other malian officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to mali were also present on invitation.

meng yuen, chinese ambassador to mali; ko ping, leader, and tsai chi-chien, deputy leader, of the chinese men's basketball team now on a friendly visit to mali and chinese players were also present.

chinese military attache chang yao-hua and malian minister kissiman doukara spoke at the reception.

in his speech, chang yao-hua wished that the malian people and army obtain new successes in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and oppose imperialist aggression and interference, and in their work for the development of national economy and the construction of the country. he also wished that the friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries be strengthened with each passing day.

in his speech, malian minister kissiman doukara warmly congratulated on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. he expressed his wishes that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of mali and china be daily consolidated.

kissiman doukara reaffirmed the consistent position of the malian government on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. he added that mali will spare no effort to realize this objective.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. after the reception, a chinese feature film "the mine warfare" was shown.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Nepal Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 2, 1971)

chao kuang-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in nepal, gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the over 200 guests present at the reception were: bahadur bista, chief justice of nepal; prakash bahadur, justice of the supreme court; tanka prasad acharya, former prime minister; ganesh bahadur gurung, assistant minister of agriculture, food and land reforms; krishna bom malla, chief secretary of the cabinet; major general kashatra bickram rana, home secretary; sunder prasad shah, panchayat, information and broadcasting secretary; bharat raj bhandary, foreign secretary; dhundi raj sharma, defence secretary; major general dev bikram rana, adjutant general; major general she bhadur singh, quarter master general; rom bahadur thapa, inspector general of police.

also present were poorna bahadur, chairman, and prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman, of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in nepal were present.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse attended the reception. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Nigeria Gives Reception to Celebrate Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Lagos, Aug. 1, 1971)

chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nigeria, gave a reception here yesterday to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among over 100 guests at the reception were alhaji ali monguno, federal commissioner for trade and industry; a.a. baba-gana, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs; a.a. adediran, solicitor-general and permanent secretary of the ministry of justice; colonel bassey; e.a. alwaiye, police commissioner of the police force headquarters; l.s.m. osobase, head of the asia division, and i.a. maliki, acting chief of the protocol division, of the ministry of external affairs; and other nigerian government officials as well as friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to nigeria were also present.

the reception was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Academy of Agricultural Sciences Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

a delegation of the academy of agricultural sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea led by cho byung ho, vice-president of the academy, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by li kuang-hsun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of other departments concerned including su ke-man, chou mi, tsang cheng-yao and fang tsui-nung.

present at the airport were also li gyong su, first secretary, and kim yong hak, third secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

le khac, leader of the vietnamese scientific and technical delegation and vice-chairman of the state commission of sciences and technology of viet nam, left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by train yesterday on a visit after his visit to china.

seeing him off at the station were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned hao meng-ti, feng hsi-ku, lu wei-chao, chang yun-chin, tien jen-chieh, tsao wei-lien and li tzu-liang.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and mun jong won, second secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

nguyen cong ting and the other four members of the vietnamese scientific and technical delegation left here for home by train today.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

hao ten-ching, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of norway, gave a reception at the chinese embassy in oslo on july 29 to warmly celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from oslo.

attending the reception were andreas cappelen, minister for foreign affairs; per kleppe, minister for trade and shipping; reiulf steen, minister for transport and communications; thorvald stoltenberg, secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs; lieutenant general harald lecken, commander-in-chief of the army; jon ryg, major general; other leading government officials and high-ranking officers of the norwegian three services, and personages of various circles.

present were also diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in oslo.

the reception proceeded in friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 2, 1971)

sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan, held a reception here on the evening of july 31 in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than three hundred guests at the reception were: general abdul hamid khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army; m.m. ahmed, economic adviser to the president; s.m. yusuf, chairman of the pakistan steel mills corporation ltd; m. rashid, vice-chairman of planning commission; s. ghias uddin ahmed, secretary of the defence ministry; sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; lieutenant general gul hassan, chief of general staff of the general headquarters of the pakistan army and other high ranking officers and officials and prominent figures of various circles of pakistan.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to pakistan were also present.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in pakistan were also present.

at the reception, pakistan friends extended congratulations to the chinese people and the chinese

people's liberation army for the achievements they made under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. they wished that the friendship between the people of pakistan and china be constantly consolidated and developed and that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples and two armies constantly strengthened.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation with jonan mannerheim, vice-president of the federation, as its leader, and anders lennartsson, member of the national committee and chairman of the stockholm branch of the federation, as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned, including li wen-wei, wu hsiao-ta, chang yao, li chuan-chung, chu kun, hsi chen-huan, meng ko-huan, li pao-cheng and pan shih-chiang.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Damascus

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 1, 1971)

wang chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in syria, gave a reception here yesterday to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among over 200 guests present at the reception were major general mustafa tlass, first deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the syrian arab republic (s.a.r.); major general awad bagh, deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the s.a.r.; chaker fanham, minister of high education; and other syrian high officials and officers.

also present on invitation were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to syria.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin attended the reception.

the guests extended congratulations on the glorious festival of the chinese people's liberation army and paid tribute to its achievements made under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. they wished the chinese people still greater victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world, and in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador, Consul in Tanzania Give Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 1, 1971)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung gave a reception here yesterday evening to mark the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 400 guests present on the occasion were tanzanian chief justice a. saidi, minister of state of foreign affairs i. elinawinga, minister of state in the president's office a. mwinyi, chief of logistics and engineering of the tanzanian people's defence forces (t.p.d.f.) colonel s.m.a. kashmiri, national executive secretary of the tanganyika african national union n. mbitta and other high-ranking tanzanian officers and officials.

present were also foreign diplomatic envoys in tanzania and representatives of various liberation movements of southern africa based in dar es salaam.

during the reception, which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, both the guests and the hosts hailed the ever-growing militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship existing between the armies and peoples of china and tanzania. at the reception, the guests also saw a photo exhibition.

chinese consul in zanzibar, tanzania, chen chiang, also gave a reception in zanzibar yesterday evening to celebrate the chinese army day. more than 200 guests at the reception included commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar yusuf himid, political commissar of the t.p.d.f. in zanzibar seif bakari, chief of staff of the t.p.d.f. in zanzibar khamis nemedi, assistant commissioner of the police in zanzibar khamis darwesh, chairman of agriculture and land reform rashid abdullah, chairman of health and social welfare ali sultan issa, and other ranking officers and officials.

diplomats of foreign consulates in zanzibar were also present.

some guests said at the reception that the friendship between the armies of tanzania and china could not be broken by any force, because their friendship is a genuine one established on the common basis of struggling against imperialism.

the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UAR

Instruments for Extending Trade and Payments Agreements between China and UAR Exchanged in Peking and 1971 Protocol on Trade Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

instruments for the extension of the trade agreement and the payments agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the united arab republic were exchanged, and a protocol for 1971 on the trade agreement between the two governments was signed here this morning.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and mohamed abdullah merziban, leader of the u.a.r. government trade delegation and minister of economy and foreign trade, exchanged the instruments and signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the ceremony were all the members of the u.a.r. government trade delegation: ahmed said dewidar, ali fahmy talha, abdel monem kawook, ahmed fouad el-mekkawi, mohamed abdel kader fathy, ibrahim mohamed omar, ahmed shoukry orabi, sayed mahmoud atallah and mostafa toukan; and

u.a.r. ambassador to china salah el-abd and minister of the embassy mahmoud hassan selim.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned chou hua-min, chen mu-hua, ho kung-kai, wang ming-chun and sun chun as well as leading members of various national import and export corporations and staff members.

UAR Ambassador to China Gives Dinner of UAR Government Trade Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

salah el-abd, ambassador of the united arab republic to china, gave a dinner here this evening for the visit of the u.a.r. government trade delegation to china.

present at the dinner were mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the u.a.r., and his wife, and all the members of the u.a.r. government trade delegation he is leading.

attending the dinner were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; chien chih-kuang, minister, and chen wei-chi, vice-minister, of light industry; and leading members of other departments concerned fu hao,

chen chu, wang ming-chun, ho kung-kai, han hsu, sun chun, yang yang, hsu han-ping and ho chi, as well as leading members of various chinese national import and export corporations.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. ambassador salah el-abd and minister pai hsiang-kuo proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of the u.a.r. and china and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Premier Chou En-lai and Minister Pai Hsiang-Kuo Meet UAR Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the united arab republic, and his wife, and all the members of the u.a.r. government trade delegation he is leading.

the members of the delegation are: ahmed said dewidar, under secretary of state of the ministry of economy and foreign trade; ali fanmy talha, director-general of egyptian organization of textiles; abdel monem kawook, chairman of alcotan cotton trade and export company; ahmed fouad el-meekawi, director-general of the general commission of goods supply; mostafa toukan, commercial counsellor of the u.a.r. embassy in peking; mohamed abdel kader fathy, deputy director-general of egyptian organization of commerce; ibrahim mohamed omar, deputy director of the asian department of the general department of commercial representation of the ministry of economy and foreign trade; ahmed shoukry orabi, head of the payments agreements division of the central exchange control department; and sayed mahmoud atallah, private secretary of minister merziban.

u.a.r. ambassador to china salah el-abd and minister mahmoud hassan selim of the u.a.r. embassy in peking were present.

present were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chou hua-min, chen mu-hua, fu hao, wang ming-chun, sun chun, yang yang, ho chi, chang hsing-chiao and yang fu-chang.

UAR Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

mohamed abdullah merziban, minister of economy and foreign trade of the united arab republic, and his wife and the u.a.r. government trade delegation he is leading, left here by air this afternoon for a visit to southern china. they are accompanied by wang ming-chun, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

the guests were warmly sent off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the united arab republic. as minister merziban and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by minister pai hsiang-kuo and others, went round to bid farewell to the crowds, young men and women beat waist drums, danced and waved bouquets and coloured ribbons to greet them. the crowds shouted the slogans: "salute to the heroic people of the united arab republic exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the united arab republic in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of palestine and the arab countries in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" minister merziban kept waving to the crowds. an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and the u.a.r. prevailed.

also present at the airport were: salah el-abd, u.a.r. ambassador to china, mahmoud hassan selim, minister and other diplomatic officials of the embassy; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned fu hao, ho kung-kai, sun chun, yang yang, wang hsiao-yi, yang wei, chang ting-yu, pai kuang, ho chi and chang hsing-chiao.

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 1, 1971)

shih hsin-jen, military attache of the chinese embassy in the u.a.r., gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 250 guests present at the reception on invitation were mustafa murad, deputy-speaker of the u.a.r. people's assembly; riad salama, under-secretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade of the u.a.r.; badie gabra, the u.a.r. air brigadier; and other high officials and officers as well as personalities from various circles of the u.a.r.

also present at the reception were representatives of palestinian, arab and african national liberation movements as well as diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various

countries to the u.a.r.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

US AND KOREA

US Aggressors' Attempt to Hang On in South Korea Will Never Do, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "the u.s. aggressors' attempt to hang on in south korea will never do". full text of the article reads as follows:

at a recent meeting of the korean military armistice commission, major general nan yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side, all-roundly exposed and denounced the u.s. imperialist aggressors' criminal acts of violating the korean armistice agreement and new war provocation manoeuvres in the past 18 years and put forward seven strong demands to the u.s. side. the chinese people firmly support this stern stand expressed by major general nan yong ok on behalf of the korean-chinese side.

the main contents of the seven-point demand put forward by the korean-chinese side are: the u.s. imperialists must immediately get out of south korea, stop bringing the japanese militarists there, ship out of south korea without delay all the weapons and combat equipment which they illegally introduced there, put a complete end to armed provocations and aggressive acts against the democratic people's republic of korea, take out of the demilitarized zone the weapons and equipment and military personnel they introduced illegally and destroy military establishments there, ensure security and order in the joint security area of panmunjom and stop preventing people of north and south korea from travelling across the military demarcation line. the above-mentioned demands put forward by the korean-chinese side are an important step to remove the prevailing tension in the korean peninsula, prevent the danger of a new war and promote the peaceful solution of the korean question. these demands are completely just and reasonable.

however, the u.s. side unreasonably rejected the seven-point demand, alleging that it was "totally unrealistic". this reveals once again the ferocious features of u.s. imperialism that stubbornly makes itself the enemy of the korean people.

as is known to all, the aggravated tension in the korean peninsula is entirely created by u.s. imperialism. for the past 18 years, u.s. imperialism has violated the korean armistice agreement with ever-increasing intensity, refusing to withdraw its aggressor troops from south korea, stepping up the expansion and armament of the south korean puppet troops, bringing the japanese militarist forces into south korea, carrying out ceaseless military provocations and sabotage activities against the democratic people's republic of korea and even turning the demilitarized zone into

a springboard for launching a new war. the demand raised by the korean-chinese side that u.s. imperialism stop its aggressive acts and war preparations against korea just proceeds from the prevailing situation in korea. it fully accords with the spirit and articles of the korean armistice agreement and reflects the common aspirations of the 40 million korean people. if u.s. imperialism does not insist on its policies of aggression and war in korea, the seven-point demand put forward by the korean-chinese side will be entirely realistic and feasible to it. now the u.s. side has categorically refused the demand. this can only prove that u.s. imperialism wants to perpetuate its occupation of south korea as its colony and military base, obstruct the peaceful unification of korea and wait for the opportune moment for a new military venture against the democratic people's republic of korea.

u.s. imperialism is the arch-criminal obstructing and undermining the peaceful solution of the korean question. the key to the realization of the peaceful unification of korea is the withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from south korea and an end to the illegal occupation of the southern half of korea by u.s. imperialism. the u.s. aggressors' attempt to hang on in south korea will never do. no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism tries to continue to make troubles, it will never be able to prevent the korean people from winning final victory in the just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1971)

the government delegation of the republic of sierra leone led by c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of finance and secretary general of the all people's congress, which arrived here by special plane yesterday evening after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea, left here for home by plane this afternoon.

welcoming and seeing off the distinguished guests at the airport were kao chih-jung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned chen an-ta, chin an-o and hu shou-fu.

ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who specially came to shanghai, was also present.

during their stay in shanghai, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition in company with kao chih-jung and ho ying.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

brigadier general hussein kulmie afrah, vice-president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (src) and secretary of state for the interior, was present at the reception.

among the more than 300 guests were colonel mohamed sheikh soman, src member and secretary of state for public works; lieutenant colonel musa rabille god, src member and secretary of state for labour and sports, major mohamed omer ges, src member; major abdirazzak mohamed abucar, src member and secretary of state for education; lieutenant colonel abdel hamid ali yussuf, head of the secretariat of the src; mohamed aden scek, secretary of state for health; abdurahman mohamed hassan, secretary of state for agriculture; mohamed burraten, secretary of state for mining and water resources; abdulaziz nur hersi, secretary of state for communications; mahmoud yusuf weirah, secretary of state for finance; mohamed warsama ali, secretary of state for commerce; and brigadier general abdi mohamed sahardeed, vice-commander of police.

many diplomatic envoys and military attaches of other countries in somalia were also present.

the chinese colour film "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, was shown to the warm welcome and praises of the guests.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 2, 1971)

sun jen-tun, military attache of the chinese embassy in the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening to mark the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 200 guests present were ali salem beech, state minister of the presidential council of the p.d.r.y.; ali antar, deputy defence minister and commander of the army; f. ranasin, deputy defence minister; mohamad suleiman nasser, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; other senior officials and representatives of mass organizations.

also present on invitation were representatives of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf.

the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine, the popular front for the liberation of palestine and other liberation organizations in aden and diplomatic envoys of various countries to the p.d.r.y.

military attache sun jen-tun in a speech warmly praised the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and the p.d.r.y. he also praised the tremendous contributions made by the armed forces and people of the p.d.r.y. to the opposition to imperialism and to the defence of national independence and state sovereignty.

speaking on behalf of the defence ministry of the p.d.r.y., deputy defence minister manasin praised the great merits of the chinese people's liberation army in china's revolution and construction in the past 44 years. he also warmly praised the daily growing friendship between the yemeni and chinese peoples and the armed forces of the two countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Aug. 1, 1971)

yuan yun-tou, military attache of the chinese embassy in belgrade, gave a reception on the evening of july 30 in celebration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by colonel general vujadin popovicj, acting chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army; colonel general nenad drakulicj, assistant state secretary for national defence; vice-admiral branko mamula, assistant state secretary for national defence; colonel general duszàn pekicj; lieutenant generals enver cjemalovicj, pero talovicj, milorad jankovicj, djuro maticj, isidor papo and petar mendasz; and other generals of the yugoslav people's army.

present also were: stana tomaszevicj-arnesen, chairman of the foreign policy commission of the chamber of nationalities of the yugoslav federal assembly; atanas ikonomovski, assistant secretary for foreign trade; other officials of the yugoslav government; and friendly figures from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to yugoslavia were also present.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and wang chin and chu li-ching, counsellors of the chinese embassy, were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

earlier, military attache yuan yun-tou gave a film reception in celebration of the army day at which a chinese feature film "tunnel warfare" was shown.

END

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